The Times

XIX TH YEAR | TWO PARTS—EIGHTEEN PAGES AT THE OFFICE COUNTER..... PRICE 8 CENTS | LOS ANGELES | FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1900. | BY CARRIER AND AT ALL NEWS STANDS 5 CENTS

BOARD OILERS SAFE.

Extradition Papers Have Yet Been Granted on Gov. Sayers's Application.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—There was a tangle of a mix-up here today over efforts to straighten out the position of the requisition of Gov. Sayers of Texas for the persons of William Rockefeller and other members of the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company. Several statements were made, variously alleging that Gov. Gov. Woodruff had taken action in the matter, but it is definitely ascertained that no action taken in the case was that Governor's pardon Boyce, the Governor's pardon merely gave to Gov. Sayers and an opinion that unless a copy of requisition could state the persons wanted had been in the State of Texas, and had committed crime there, they could not be taken from this State.

Gov. Hogg gave this opinion today to Gov. Sayers's counsel two weeks ago, when that gentleman came here to see the Governor, and it was on the ground that a decision given by Flower made in 1894 in the case, which was now the prevailing opinion, Gov. Flower had refused to be asked by Gov. Hogg, on behalf of the United States Supreme Court, written by Judge Harlan, a person could not be taken from the trial unless he had committed a crime in that State in which he was. Gov. Roosevelt is concerned, he has not acted in the matter, because of absence from the State.

NEW RICE SENSATION.

Counsel Gerard Denies the Statements of the Millionaire's Ex-lawyer Regarding a Will.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The only development in the Rice case today was the attempt to bail Albert T. Patrick, the old millionaire's lawyer. The bondsman, William S. Long, a real estate broker, was not accepted, as a judgment of $1800 against him had not been satisfied.

James W. Gerard, counsel for Capt. James A. Baker, one of the executors of William Marsh Rice's first will, sprang a new sensation this afternoon by making the following statement: “I have seen a copy of Mr. Rice's alleged second will. Patrick's statement that this instrument left the residuary estate to him in trust, is untrue. The whole residuary estate is given to Patrick in fee, and there is no mention of any trust in the instrument.”

NEWSPAPERS TIED UP.

JOPLIN (Mo.) Oct. 11.—Printers in Typographical Union No. 530 of Joplin struck today for higher wages and shorter hours. All three local newspapers are affected, and the News-Herald was unable to issue today. The union's demands are considered unjust, the newspapers asserting that higher than scale wages are now being paid. The strikers refuse to arbitrate, and their demands will be ignored.

[POLITICAL.]

HOOSIERS WHOOP FOR M'KINLEY.

Indiana Not a Doubtful State by a Long Shot. “Thirty-day Poll” Shows It Is Republican.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Republican managers took Indiana out of the doubtful column today and anchored it in the McKinley row. What is known in politics as the “thirty-day poll” has been completed in the Hoosier State, and it shows that Indiana will give a larger Republican majority in November than it did in 1896, when McKinley carried the State by more than 18,000.

The “thirty-day poll” is a canvass made thirty days before the election. Henry C. Payne, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, made the assertion that Indiana is no longer doubtful, while Senator Hanna sat across the room and nodded assent.

The claiming of Indiana is the best possible proof that the Republicans are confident of victory November 6. The State always has been a puzzle in Presidential campaigns, for the fight has been close, and neither party has been certain of carrying it until the votes were counted.

Since 1872, Indiana has alternately been in the Republican and Democratic columns in Presidential years. In 1872 it went Republican; in 1876, Democratic; in 1880, Republican; in 1884, Democratic; 1888, Republican; 1892, Democratic, and in 1896, Republican.

According to the custom, Indiana should go Democratic this year, but the Republicans say it is now a question of majority for their party. Payne's estimate was amply corroborated by reports brought from Indiana today by Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, who called at headquarters and said the Hoosiers will give their 15 electoral votes to McKinley and Roosevelt.

GROVER CLEVELAND HEARD FROM.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Janesville special says that in a letter to a prominent Kentuckian ex-President Grover Cleveland indorses the views expressed in his sound money letter to Chicago business men five years ago.

News Under to The Times This Morning

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

PACIFIC COAST. “Jab” Wilson's flock rises against him....Ohio youth squanders stolen money....Arizona train robber makes a sensational confession....A.O.U.W. Grand Lodge elects officers at Phoenix....Trial of Pugilist Ortega begun....Cost of supporting half orphans enormous....Story of Colman tragedy....Woman steals bankbook and jewelry....Fatal explosion at Albany, Or....Fate of a spendthrift....Shriners sail for Hawaii. Stabbing at Fresno.

THE CITY. Walter Mulrein drowned at Westlake Park....Anti-convention situation....Watson begins his defense. William Prindle disappears....San Jacinto man arraigned for cutting government timber....Suit to disfranchise veterans dismissed....Claim-shavers' bonanza at City Hall....Desert to be tested for oil....Homeopaths conclude their sessions....Troop D is well equipped....“Stale Fish,” a Police Court comedy....Police Courts attacked in Supreme Court....San Diego water bonds declared illegal....Congregationalists discuss church taxation and other subjects.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Pasadena's lively Republican rally....Battleship Wisconsin's successful trial at Santa Barbara....New Lodge at Avalon....Rock from two quarries for San Pedro breakwater....San Bernardino High School pupils return....Governor saluted at Point Loma....Red Cross officers elected in Redlands....Riverside raising money for Galveston. Anaheim man falls from a tree....A prominent Orange county Democrat renounces Bryanism....Excitement at Randsburg....Republican rally at Burbank....Col. Carr hear at Pomona. Republicans astir in Ontario colonies.

POLITICAL. Thirty-day poll of Indiana shows Republicans will carry the State....Prosperity love feast planned at Chicago....Fort Wayne outrage the result of a carefully-laid plot....Multitudes cheer Roosevelt at Indianapolis....Bryan makes eighteen speeches in Michigan....Noisy students ask questions at Ann Arbor....Stevenson addresses mass meeting at Baltimore....Senator Mason says gold Democrats are for McKinley....Bryan may try for the Senate....Republicans waking up.

CHINA. United States to support the French note—The President makes but two reservations....Serious rebellion breaks out in Kwang Si province. Emperor and Express still retreating. Russia's next foe is Germany.

GENERAL EASTERN. Convention of strikers to meet at Scranton today. Marchers invade Hazleton....Missionary outlook in China discussed at St. Louis....Sham naval battle a success. No more clews to Chicago insurance conspiracy....Joe Leiter pursuing a widow....Report on construction of warships....Youtsey threatened with brain fever.

HARD WORK FOR HANNA.

WILL MAKE MANY SPEECHES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—According to arrangements made by the committee, Senator Hanna will have little more than time to catch his breath between speeches on his northwestern tour. During four days of the trip he will make thirty-seven speeches, possibly more.

The Senator and his party will leave here at noon of October 15.

GOLD DEMOCRATS ALL RIGHT.

Senator Mason Has Sounded Illinois Affairs—Bryan the Boss Talker.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Senator Mason of Illinois, who has had many tilts with President McKinley, got here today. He has been stumping through the West for the Republican ticket. He says President McKinley is going to have more electoral votes than four years ago. Senator Mason knows all about Illinois politics. The Democrats have been claiming that State. They say the gold Democrats out there are going to vote for Bryan. Senator Mason says this is not true. He says that he has talked with committeemen from every county in the State, and they have given him the names of many gold Democrats who voted against McKinley last time and who are going to vote for him this year.

Senator Mason says there is no fiction about this, for he has the names and addresses in his pocket to back up what he says. Senator Mason is given to making pretty hot speeches himself, but he says Bryan beats all. He declared that Bryan was helping the Republican cause wonderfully by his intemperate talk.

PLOT AGAINST ROOSEVELT.

Fairbanks Says Fort Wayne Outrage Was Planned. At Indianapolis.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

MARION (Ind.,) Oct. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt's train was side-tracked four miles from this city during the night and he came from Fort Wayne, and the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate slept peacefully until 7 o'clock. After the train left Fort Wayne, the stone-throwing incident in the streets of that city was the chief topic of conversation. It was considered beyond doubt to have been the work of hoodlums. Curtis H. Guild, Jr., who was struck in the face by a stone thrown at Gov. Roosevelt, was not seriously hurt, receiving only a slight cut on his upper lip.

“I was not injured at all,” said Gov. Roosevelt. “There is danger that this matter may be magnified. It amounted to nothing.”

Gov. Mount, who was aboard the train, expressed deep regret at the occurrence.

“Nothing has happened in years,” he said, “that gives me so much sorrow as that attack. It was the work of rowdies only, and should not be permitted to reflect upon the good Democrats of the town, for they would not countenance such an outrage.”

And thereupon Gov. Mount went to Gov. Roosevelt and extended an apology in the name of the State of Indiana.

United States Senator Fairbanks, who made an address at the tent at Fort Wayne, declares that before the stone-throwing happened, he was told by a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne that there had been a carefully-laid plot on the part of the rough element of the Fort Wayne Democracy to break up the meeting as they did in 1894 when Blaine came here to speak.

“They succeeded then,” said the Senator, “but this time they were discovered and warned to desist. On the way to the tent, I was told that not in years had a Republican speaker been permitted to make an address in the vicinity of the tent, but when we got there, we found the tent surrounded by policemen, and there was no interference. That there was a plan to interfere with Gov. Roosevelt I am assured.”

Curtis Guild, Jr., said he shouted to Gov. Roosevelt, in whose carriage he was riding, to dodge, when he saw the men raise their arms to throw the stones.

“Just then,” he said, “a stone struck him on the shoulder and glacing off hit me on the lips. Another broke the carriage lamp. But for the quickness with which we were driven from the spot serious injury might have been inflicted.”

Fort Wayne is strongly Democratic and the crowd's shouts for Bryan were more numerous than for Roosevelt. Harry S. New, Indiana member of the Republican National Committee, who was also in Gov. Roosevelt's carriage, said: “A man whom I saw throw the rock which hit Gov. Roosevelt, I described to the police at once, but they could not find him.”

MULTITUDES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.,) Oct. 11.—Indianapolis, which is now holding its first Fall Festival, gave Gov. Roosevelt tonight one of the greatest receptions ever extended in this city to a candidate for political honors. From the crossing at Southeastern avenue, up East Washington street, three-quarters of a mile distant, to the Courthouse, where he spoke to an immense audience, he was enthusiastically cheered. The sidewalks and thoroughfares were crowded with a mass of enthusiastic humanity, through which the triumphal procession marched with difficulty.

The candidate for Vice-President bowed continually to the multitudes and shook hands with men and women who gathered around his carriage.

The Courthouse grounds and the street surrounding it, were congested with a throng which greeted the Governor's arrival with a storm of cheers, and as he alighted at the Courthouse entrance, cannon boomed salutes.

The evening was devoted to a parade, which was more than two hours passing the reviewing stand in front of the Courthouse. The line of march was crowded and decorated profusely. At the conclusion of the parade the Governor was escorted to the Dennison Hotel, where he will remain until 9 o'clock tomorrow, when the special train will start on the third day's itinerary of the Indiana tour.

In his speech at the Courthouse Gov. Roosevelt said:

NOT A PARTISAN CONTEST.

“I feel in this campaign less as if it were an ordinary partisan contest than as if it were a crusade for all that we hold dear in the institutions of the land we love so well. I feel that we have a right to appeal to all good Americans, no matter what their party affiliations have been in the past, to stand with us, for we stand for the honor and interest of the whole country, and I am glad to be introduced by Chairman English, a Democrat who believes in what were once the old Democratic doctrines of hard money, expansion, and the honor of the flag. That is what Jackson—Andrew Jackson—fought for and lived for, and he would turn in his grave if some of these modern Bryanized Democrats walked over it. I appeal to you first from the standpoint of the material interests of the country. I appeal to you to keep the good things we have got and not throw them away in mere folly. I want no better campaign argument than can be made out of the speeches of Mr. Bryan himself four years ago. If you read the Old Testament you will find that false prophets had a bad time in those days, but nowadays they nominate them for the President on the Democratic ticket.

ISSUE OF DISHONOR.

“Our opponents have become ashamed of the issues they raised four years ago. They champion them still, but they don't dare argue about them, and they sought to make a new issue, and that issue is the dishonor of the American flag. And already they realize that their choice of a paramount issue was unfortunate; that the people stand loyal now as they stood loyal, when, in 1864, Republicans and Democrats stood shoulder to shoulder and upheld Abraham Lincoln. And already they are shifting their issues; already they recognize what a hollow sham it is to talk about imperialism, and now they are doing the worst of evil deeds in a republic—preaching the doctrine of envy, of class hatred, striving to stir up brother against brother, section against section, class against class. Woe to the man who apeals to and excites to the man who preaches such a doctrone to our people. Woe to the man who appeals to and excites the base and foul passions that lurk in mankind as wild beasts lurk in a jungle. Sometimes it is possible to bring out the passions; once aroused it is another matter to quell them. Danger of imperialism? Aye, but the danger will never come until our people are foolish enough to allow anarchy and mob violence to take the place of that orderly liberty under the law

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

THE ELEPHANT WAKING UP.

Postmaster-General Smith Has Found Republicans Alert and Active.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith called at Republican national headquarters today.

“Up to four weeks ago,” he said, “there was a good deal of lethargy throughout the country on the part of Republicans, due to overconfidence. Recently there has been a great awakening, due to the fact that it began to be apparent that unless great activity was displayed, Mr. Bryan might be elected.

“The result of this increased activity is now becoming apparent in a great many States. For instance, in Maryland, the recent registration points distinctly to a Republican majority. There is a unanimity of opinion that West Virginia will go Republican by a larger majority than four years ago.

“After spending three days in Indiana, and seeing a great many people, I came away with the conviction that Republican chances were the best. I think the effect of Gen. Harrison's interview will be beneficial. I am now going to Nebraska.”

U. S. Senator Carter of Montana visited Republican headquarters today. He said the electoral vote of his State was in doubt, but that the entire Republican State ticket, congressmen and Legislature will be elected.

[THE CRISIS IN CHINA.]

ITS SPIRIT IS GOOD.

France's Note Gets Our Support.

Reply of United States Given Publicity.

The President Makes Only Two Reservations.

Status of Negotiations as Seen at Paris—South China Conditions.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The reply of the United States government to the French note relative to the basis of Chinese negotiations was made public late today. It reads as follows:

“The Secretary of State to the French Chargé d'Affaires:

“Sent to Mr. Thibaut, Oct. 10, 1900.

MEMORANDUM.

“The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing as the object to be obtained from the government of China appropriate reparation for the past and substantial guarantees for the future.

“The President is glad to perceive in the basis of negotiation put forward in the memorandum of October 4 the spirit that has animated the declarations heretofore made by all the powers interested, and would be pleased to see the negotiations begun immediately upon the usual verification of the credentials. It may be convenient to enumerate the clauses of the memorandum and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the present circumstances.

“First—The punishment of the guilty parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking. The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon.

“Second—The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms. It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and the direction of it, and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the negotiators.

“Third—Equitable indemnities for the governments, corporations and private individuals. This is an object desired by all the powers. The Russian government has suggested that, in case of protracted divergence of views, this matter might be commended to the considerations of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers.

“Fourth—The organization in Peking of a permanent guard for the legations. The government of the United States is unable to make permanent engagement of this nature without the authorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard.

“Fifth—The dismantling of the forts at Taku. The President reserves the expression of his opinion as to this measure pending the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China.

“Sixth—The military occupation of two or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking. The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The President is unable to commit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation, but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their legations in Peking, and to have the means of un-

REBELLION OUT OF BOUNDS.

Appeal for Troops to Suppress Serious Rising in Kwang Si.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—[By Asiatic Cable.] Cheng, the Taotai, has returned from Gen. Lu, reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Kwang Si province, that his 30,000 troops are inadequate, and that he needs at least 100,000 to cope with the danger which is directed at the Manchus and threatens to be worse than the Tai Ping rebellion. It is understood that the Yang-tse viceroys have sent 20,000 troops to suppress the rebellion.

restrained access to them whenever required.

"The President believes that the governments of France and the other powers will see in the reserves we have here made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotiations at an early date.

"Department of State, Washington, October 10, 1900."

AS FRANCE SEES IT.

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

PARIS, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Negotiations are proceeding actively on the subject of the propositions contained in the note of M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding China, and it is said here that the situation is as follows:

Russia, Italy and Austria accept the note unconditionally. Germany has not yet communicated her reply officially, but the French government has been given to understand that the German government considers that the note affords a basis for negotiations.

Great Britain also had adapted herself to the French note, except respecting the permanent prohibition of the import of arms into China, on which point it makes certain reservations.

The answer of the United States is not known. Japan has not replied officially, but is expected to acquiesce. Although the French government is anxious to receive the reply of Japan in view of the importance of the role Japan is entitled to play in the Chinese question, the French note has so far cleared the ground, and the result is considered so satisfactory that M. Delcasse has instructed the French Minister at Peking, M. Pichon, to put himself in communication with the other ministers, and has also requested the powers to authorise their representatives to confer with M. Pichon with the view of opening preliminary negotiations with Li Hung Chang.

BRITAIN'S RESERVATIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The officials of the Foreign Office say Lord Salisbury assents to M. Delcasse's note, with a reservation as to the methods of prohibiting the importation of arms, suggesting also that each nationality garrison one place, instead of the proposed joint occupation of each locality.

MISSIONARIES TO REMAIN.

FORCE TO WINTER IN PEKING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, states that it has been decided that a Methodist missionary force should remain in Peking during the winter. The missionary property at the capital has all been destroyed, scarcely one brick remaining upon another; it has been reported that this property included not only the residence of the missionaries, but a ministry building, a girls' school, a hospital and a new church, which would seat 1500 persons. The force which will remain in Peking includes Rev. Drs. H. H. Lowrey, George R. Davis and W. T. Hobart, Rev. H. E. King and George D. Lowrey, M.D.; also Mrs. C. M. Jewell, Miss Alice Terrell, Miss Gertrude Gilliman and Miss Anna Gloss, M.D.

The following will also winter at Tien-Tsin: Rev. W. F. Walker, L. H. Pike and George W. Verity, Miss Raphael R. Renn, M.D., and Miss M. Ida Stevenson, M.D. These missionaries will look after the native converts and do such other work as may be possible.

Robert T. Spear, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missionaries, has received a letter from Rev. Paul D. Bergen of the Wehsin station, who wrote from the German city Tsingtan, under date of September 4, as follows: "The situation at present is not assuring. Not to speak of the threatening clouds in the other part of the empire, here in Shangtung the people are more restless and bitter than before the taking of Peking."

Another letter was from Rev. J. H. Chalfant, who writes from the same place that the Chinese arsenals at Shanghai, Nanking and Wuchang are working night and day, turning out war material which is being supplied to the Boxers.

Just a day or two before the letter was written a construction train on the new German railway had been fired upon only five miles from Tsingtan, of which the Germans are making a great fortified seaport.

COURT STILL RETREATING.

REST A DAY AT CHEU CHING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Chinese report the arrival of the Emperor and Empress Dowager at Cheu Ching, October 6, 150 miles southwest of Tai Yuan Fu. After a day's rest, the Chinese report added, the imperial party proceeded, accompanied by large forces.

It is reported here that Russian troops from the southward occupied Mukden (Manchuria,) without opposition, while Russians from the north captured Tie Ling, forty miles north of Mukden.

TROOPS AT SAN CHUN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

HONGKONG, Oct. 11.—Admiral Ho, with 300 troops, has arrived at San Chun (San Shui?) from Canton. A detachment of 400 other troops is about to land at Deep Bay. The British torpedo-boat destroyer Otter has been ordered to Mirs Bay, near Hongkong. The Bombay infantry has been ordered to be in readiness to start for the frontier at two hours' notice.

FIRST TROOPS TO LEAVE.

COL. HUMPHREY'S REPORT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Col. Humphrey, Quartermaster-General in China, has sent a cablegram under today's date to the Quartermaster-General, announcing the first departure of the United States troops from China. The dispatch is as follows:

"Kintunck sailed yesterday for Manila with forage, quartermaster's animals, Co. D, Sixth Regiment, United States Cavalry; pack mules belonging to the Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry. The transport Indiana will leave this port on the 11th, with about four hundred marines. Entire command thoroughly provided for voyage. Health good."

WU STILL SKEPTICAL.

KNOWS OF NO UPRISING.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Minister Wu was one of Secretary Hay's early callers today. He had no late advices from China, but came to learn the course of this government on the French proposition. He expressed considerable apprehension over the press reports that a large military expedition was moving on Pao Ting Fu. He looks upon this as likely to cause serious complications and a renewal of agitation among the Chinese.

He says that the reports of serious Boxer uprisings in the south of China are not correct, and are set afloat with a view to creating the impression on this side of the water that grave dangers exist which call for a military campaign by the allies. The best evidence of this, he says, is the fact that there are no Boxers in the south of China. The Minister feels certain that Li Hung Chang has arrived at Peking.

Nothing has been heard from Mr. Conger for a day or two. It appears that it was an error to assume that the Minister had submitted to the State Department a list of Chinese officials who should be punished. He did supply the department with a copy of the imperial edict in which a number of officials were mentioned, but made no prospectives himself, although he did express the opinion that other Chinese officials besides those named were fit subjects for punishment.

TRULY CRITICAL IN THE SOUTH.

German Navy League Receives Advices Which Minister Wu Has Repudiated.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] According to a dispatch received by the German Navy League, the situation in South China is exceedingly critical. The dispatch says that Chang Weh Hong, who advised the Dowager Empress to enroll the Boxers in the army, has been appointed Governor of the new Chinese capital, Sian Fu.

It is further asserted that many Chinese have been decapitated at Chin Kiang, province of Kiang Fu. Further, it is asserted that Gen. Yuan Shi Ki has increased his army to 40,000 men.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

PRESENTED BY AN AMERICAN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 12.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Peking correspondent of the Morning Post, wiring Sunday, says:

"Mr. Tewksbury, an American missionary residing at Tung Chow, has presented claims on behalf of converts in twenty villages for compensation for property losses.

"The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says the rebellion in the province of Kwang Tung is becoming anti-foreign, and that five missions have been destroyed at Hanking Chap.

RUSSIA'S NEXT FOE.

IS THOUGHT TO BE GERMANY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 12.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Moscow correspondent of the Standard attaches significance to a speech made by the Russian general in command at Wilna to some troops who had been ordered to China, but had been recalled to Odessa, on the very eve of sailing. He says that the general, addressing the men, made this explanation:

"The Czar decided it was necessary to bring you back to Wilna, so you might be ready here to join us against a foe we shall be ordered to meet."

The correspondent adds that the foe hinted at can only be Germany.

PEKING WON'T SEE HIM.

KWANG SU HAS LOCATED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Count Von Waldersee, an official telegram announces, will start for Peking from Tien-Tsin next Saturday. The Germans are awaiting reinforcements at Tien-Tsin before undertaking further measures. They have effected telegraphic communication between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

The semi-official press today admits that there is no further doubt regarding the reported removal of the imperial court to Sinan Fu. This admission is accompanied by a declaration that Emperor Kwang Su's return to Peking is now highly improbable, although his presence there is absolutely necessary to effect lasting peace.

HE LEFT BANK BOOKS.

Charles Andrew Johnson Had His Heart Set on Marriage, But Missed, and Died.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Charles Andrew Johnson, who is known to have large sums of money on deposit in San Francisco and San Diego banks, has come to his death through asphyxiation in this city, and the police are puzzled as to whether death was suicidal or accidental.

Johnson was 53 years old, and had spent the greater part of his life in California. Three bank books, together with a note or will, were found in his trunk after his death. The note was written on the letter head of the Occidental Hotel of San Francisco; bore a date of 1895, and stated that in case of his death all of his money should be left to Justus Swanson, No. 327 Jessie street, San Francisco. The bank books showed that Johnson had money on deposit in the German Savings Bank of San Francisco, the Home Savings Bank of the same place and the Bank of San Diego.

Johnson returned to Chicago a little over a year ago, and it is known he did not bring his money back with him when he came, for the reason that he has since given checks from time to time in payment for interest on his deposits. The note or will which stated that Swanson should have all of Johnson's money in case of the latter's death was not attested in any way.

Johnson lived like a hermit on the fourth-floor room in the Grant Avenue flats. This morning he was found dead in bed with the gas jet wide open. Johnson was recently engaged to be married, but this fell through, and his landlady thinks he committed suicide, as he seemed very depressed.

GRAND ARMY OFFICIALS.

The New Commander-in-Chief Announces the Make-up of His Staff.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Commander-in-Chief Rassieur of the Grand Army of the Republic, in a general order issued today, announces his official staff and the committees which will have charge of various branches of the organization's work during the coming year. The staff appointments are:

Inspector-General, Henry S. Peck, New Haven, Ct.

Judge-Advocate-General, James H. Wolff, Boston.

Senior Aide de Camp and Chief of Staff, Edward N. Ketchum, Galveston.

Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration: Leo Rassieur, St. Louis; Frank M. Sterrett, St. Louis; William Armstrong, Indianapolis; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.; A. A. Taylor, Cambridge, O.; W. E. Connor, Dallas, Tex.; Nicholas W. Day, New York; H. O. Dodge, Boulder, Colo.

[THE COAL STRIKE.]

WILL JUGGLE COAL FACTS.

Scranton Convention to Meet Today.

Affairs Too Mixed for a Settlement.

Ten Per Cent. Increase of Wages the Main Issue. Railroaders Meet.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SCRANTON (Pa.,) Oct. 11.—The convention of the anthracite miners, now on strike throughout the entire hard-coal fields in Pennsylvania, will begin in this city tomorrow morning for the purpose of considering the 10 per cent. net increase in wages proffered them by nearly all the mine owners in the region.

The belief is general that in the absence of any uniform instructions among the delegates the chances of a settlement by this convention are rather slight. It is the impression of several labor leaders that at least a second convention will have to be held before any definite action will be taken looking toward an early ending of the contest.

President Mitchell's remarks at yesterday's mass meeting, in which he told the miners that the 10 per cent. increase was not satisfactory, and that they ought to get concessions in other grievances, is taken by many persons as a hint to the miners to reject the mine-owners' offer. Mitchell, however, denies this, and said he had no intention of influencing the men one way or the other. He said he was merely voicing the sentiments of himself, his colleagues and the many strikers with whom he has come in contact during the past week. In speaking of tomorrow's convention, Mitchell said today, "The miners' convention tomorrow will be one of the most remarkable labor meetings held in the history of coal mining. The 10 per cent. increase will, of course, be the paramount question. The convention will be free from passion and excitement, and the miners will demonstrate to the country that they are capable of doing business as prudent business men."

The convention, as near as the United Mine Workers' officials can figure, will consist of about seven hundred delegates. About half of this number are now here, most of them coming from the Schuylkill Valley and the Hazleton region.

W. D. Ryan, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, arrived here today. He said the miners of his State have at least $400,000 in their treasury, and added that if the anthracite miners needed help, fully $250,000 would be sent in a few hours. Ryan said he was not here on official business.

STRIKERS ON THE MARCH.

Hazleton Invaded for the First Time—Everything Quiet at Oneida.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

HAZLETON (Pa.,) Oct. 11.—About six hundred strikers composed of men from McAdoo and other south side towns and this city, gathered at McAdoo before dawn this morning, marched to the Beaver Meadow colliery of Coxe Bros. & Co., which had been kept in steady operation since the inauguration of the strike, then came around to Cuyles strippings, east of the city, and from the strippings marched right into the heart of Hazleton. This was the first time since the strike began that the town was invaded by marchers. The procession dispersed in this city. Several women were in the crowd. It was feared when the marchers reached Cuyles strippings that there would be trouble, but no violence was attempted. Many of the strikers were loud in their denunciation of the policemen stationed near the place, but no disturbance occurred.

The strikers reached Beaver Meadow, which is east of McAdoo, at 6 o'clock, and had the colliery been in operation they would have attempted to close it down. Owing, however, to the trouble yesterday at Oneida, which is also operated by Coxe Bros. & Co., work at Beaver Meadow and the other collieries of the firm, with the exception of Drifton, was ordered suspended until the strike is over. When the strikers reached the town and found the mine closed they gave three cheers, and then decided to move over to Hazleton, four miles distant. On the way a number of shots were fired into the air by the marchers.

Everything is quiet this morning at Oneida, where the strikers and special officers clashed yesterday. The colliery is closely guarded, but no further outbreak is feared. It was reported this morning that the Oneida store, where the special offices were barricaded during the night, had been burned, but there is no truth in the report.

George Kelner, the special officer, and Joseph Lipko, the striker, who were wounded in yesterday's affray, will recover.

J. S. Wentsac, operating the collieries at Hazlebrook and Silverbrook, today posted notices offering 10 per cent. increase in wages. All the companies and individual operators in the Hazleton, except G. B. Markle & Co., have now posted notices of an increase in wages.

DEMANDS OF DELEGATES.

WILL NOT END THE STRIKE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SHAMOKIN (Pa.,) Oct. 11.—Forty delegates from Springfield, Locust Gap and Mount Carmel left here for Scranton this evening, accompanied by a few from this place. By morning it is expected by President Fahey of the Ninth District that the full delegation from Northumberland, Schuylkill, Columbia and Dauphin counties will be in the convention hall. The Lykens Valley men will demand the 10 per cent. increase, semi-monthly pay and the price of powder reduced, the latter not to come out of the advance in wages. The Shamokin Valley men also want the same, together with the abolishing of the Reading's sliding scale and recognition of the union. The Centralia and Schuylkill delegates will make their greatest fight for the abolishment of the sliding scale.

Everything remains quiet between Trevorton, Shamokin and Mount Carmel. It is generally believed by miners here that the convention will not end the strike, the miners fearing that the operators will not even guarantee the 10 per cent. increase for one year. If they do not, the Shamokin men say they will remain away from the mines all winter.

MET IN SECRET.

RAILROADERS AND MINERS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Representatives of the coal-carrying companies have met representatives of the coal companies in secret session. These railroad men were present: President Walter of the Lehigh Valley, General Manager Lathrop of the Lehigh Coal Company, President Stearns of the Delaware, Schuylkill and Susquehanna, R. M. Oliphant of the Delaware and Hudson, and W. H. Truesdale of the Lackawanna. The miners' names were not revealed.

It is learned that there was a protracted discussion as to what policy should be pursued after the Scranton convention had issued its decree. None was agreed upon positively.

DELEGATES INSTRUCTED.

TO INSIST ON MANY DEMANDS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WILKESBARRE, October 11.—The Wilkesbarre assemblies of the United Mine Workers held meetings and instructed the delegates to the Scranton convention to insist on the following demands:

First—Recognition of the union.

Second—Powder reduced to $1.50.

Third—Ten per cent. general advance.

Fourth—Two weeks' pay.

Fifth—Check docking boss.

Sixth—Contract signed by the companies agreeing to the above to hold good for a year.

The instruction of the delegates comes in the nature of a surprise, as it was expected that they would be allowed to use their own judgment after taking their seats in the convention and learning the sentiments of the other delegates.

President Mitchell's speech at Scranton yesterday in which he stated that the ten per cent. increase in wages offered by the companies was not enough, no doubt influenced the strikers in the Wyoming valley to a more or less extent.

The representatives of the big coal companies here when shown the list of grievances which the miners of the Wyoming valley insisted upon the convention enforcing, said there would be no setlement of the strike on such a basis.

NO CONFERENCE.

RAILROAD MEN'S DENIAL.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The report that representatives of the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania had held a conference with the heads of the several railroads was denied here today by officials of the roads concerned.

EUROPE FEARS CHAMBERLAIN.

His Ascendency to Premiership Thought to Seriously Threaten Peace.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says the British general election is exciting a good deal of interest and comment in continental Europe. The opinion is universal that it is a personal triumph for Chamberlain, and that if he becomes predominant in the British government an era of aggression and jingoism will be inaugurated which will seriously threaten the peace of Europe.

In France especially the sober men anxious. It is felt that if future difficulties arising out of Newfoundland, Siam, Africa, etc., the negotiations are in the hands of Chamberlain, war may be easily provoked, especially as Chamberlain is likely, as in the case of the Transvaal, to refuse all compromise and to offer to settle on the basis of absolute surrender by the other party.

After Fashoda, France will never again back down completely, and with Chamberlain at the British helm things are likely to go to extremes.

It is impossible to describe the dislike and suspicion with which Chamberlain is regarded in continental Europe. It is not an exaggeration to say that Great Britain with Chamberlain as Premier, would have all Europe against her, hostile and watchful.

The fact that Chamberlain has never categorically challenged inquiry concerning the letters which are alleged to prove his complicity in the Jameson raid, and that he makes no denial of his connection with firms that have grown rich on the war, increases the distrust of him. Moreover, a good many Transvaalers, exiled by order of the British government from Johannesburg and Pretoria, are arriving in Europe, and the stories they tell of British brutality and arbitrariness also adds to the flames. Never before, perhaps, was Great Britain regarded with so much suspicion as at present.

RECASTING OF CABINET.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says the opinion is gaining ground that Parliament will not assemble for effective work before the end of January. This interval will allow Lord Salisbury leisure for recasting the Cabinet and deciding various questions relating to South Africa.

A report that Lord Cromer has been summoned to England is probably well founded. He has been spoken of in usually well-informed quarters as the new member of the Cabinet, and certainly his inclusion would greatly strengthen the government. There are more unlikely things than that he should be appointed to succeed Lord Lansdowne at the War Office.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 12, 3 a. m.—In the pollings in the parliamentary general election yesterday, the Ministerialists gained two seats, making their total gains 30, against 29 for the opposition. The construction of the new house thus far is as follows: Ministerialists, 374; Opposition, 228.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—In Radorshire, Wales, F. E. Edwards, a Liberal, defeated Ellywyn, Conservative. The Ministerialist gain was in the Tynside division of Northumberland, where H. Crawford-Smith, Unionist, defeated J. A. Pease, Liberal, who has represented the division since 1892, and who was a Liberal whip in the Parliament. Sir Charles Dilke easily retained his seat for the forest of Dean of Gloucestershire.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH CONVENTION.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—Several hundred delegates are in the city to attend the seven days' session of the national convention of the Christian Church, which began today. From four to five thousand delegates are expected before adjournment.

GOOD WORK MUST GO ON.

Missionaries Discuss the Outlook in China.

Increased Attendance at St. Louis Meeting.

Work of Evangelization to be Pushed Despite Disaster. Tales of Workers.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The attendance at the ninety-first meeting of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which is holding a three days' session in Pilgrim Congregational Church, was considerably increased today. Great interest was shown today in the discussion of the board's work in China. Rev. Judson Smith, foreign secretary of the American board, read an interesting paper on "China, the Situation and the Outlook." He said in part:

"The doom of the dynasty and of the anti-foreign policy it embodies is pronounced; no diplomacy, no force of arms can save them; the powers, even if they should wish to prolong their life, will fight against an irresistible fate. The future will reveal a new China, and that will be a new world, with a glorious destiny before it. The mission property, together with the personal effects of missionaries, has been destroyed at Tung Chow, Peking, Kalgan, Pao Ting and Lin Ching; undoubtedly everything in Shan Si is gone; one mission constructed in Tien-Tsin has been burned; chapels by the score in our stations have been destroyed.

"The total loss at a low estimate must amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. For the loss of missionary life there is no money value. For the wholesale slaughter of the native Christions there is also no compensation. The awful fact that confronts us is the death by violence of thirteen of our missionaries, with five children, involving the extinction of the Shan Si mission.

"I speak for Protestant missionaries, especially for those of our own board, who say that the missionaries are not the cause of this outbreak. They are in China with China's knowledge and virtual consent, enjoying plainly-stipulated treaty rights. China has made no complaint of them. She has not asked for a revision of treaties in order that she might be freed from their presence.

"But missionaries, we are told, have no business in China, forcing a foreign and hateful religion upon the people; their presence and work naturally arouse resentment and hatred. This charge strikes back to one who brought a heavenly glory to the earth which repaid him with a cross and a crown of thorns and charged him with folly, and seems to cover with shame the brightest pages ofc Christian history, the noblest names upon the role of the ages. What is now to be done? Are our missions to be closed up and the work of evangelizing China abandoned? Not unless we have decided to give up all missionary effort. For much as has been destroyed, there is much more that remains. Our two missions in the South are essentially intact. And in the North there are still native Christians who have held their faith, who are now in hiding, but with peace will come forth to form the nucleus of the new churches and Christian community. The Bible and Christian literature and text-books remain.

"Unless all signs fail, this day of bloodshed and loss is sure to be followed by an immense enlargement of missionary opportunity in China."

Dr. Smith's paper was followed by a general discussion of the subject by missionaries and officers of the board. Among the missionaries were a number who passed through the recent Boxer outbreaks in North China, and some of the hair-raising experiences recounted by them seemed beyond belief.

President Eaton of Beloit College made an eloquent address, in which he said the disaster to Christian missions in China opened up new hope for the work there. After the ruin, he said, comes the rebuilding, and the board has the materials for the work in the Chinese themselves.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—At the afternoon session an hour's time was given up to an open parliament on missions. In the evening phenomenal interest was given to the procedings by the introduction of Peter Cushman Jones of Honolulu, who brought the greetings from the Hawaiian Evangelic Association. The annual address of President Capen of Boston was then delivered.

FATAL CLASH IN CUBA.

American Cavalrymen Mix it Up With Native Police.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

HAVANA, Oct. 11—[By West Indian Cable.] At Matanzas yesterday a Cuban policeman interfered with two members of the Second United States Cavalry. The quarrel culminated in a general fight between the police and soldiers, who arrived upon the scene simultaneously. After the police had shot Trooper Turey of Troop D, one other soldier and a civilian, a number of troopers of Troop D tried to break into the gunroom to get their weapons, but the quick action of Capt. Foltz of Troop D in forming Troops L and M in skirmish order made it impossible for the excited cavalrymen to pass. Lieut. Willard is said to have been slightly hurt while endeavoring to quiet the men.

The troops declare that they will have revenge, and Col. Noyes has ordered all confined to barracks. The feeling is very strong between the Cubans and cavalrymen. The authorities here look upon the incident as a payday fight between natives and no investigation has been ordered.

NO MORE CLEWS TO CONSPIRACY.

Manner of Marie Defenbach's Death Still a Mystery. Letters Dug Up.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Today's work on the Unger-Brown - Smiley-Defenbach conspiracy brought the authorities no additional clews bearing on the original crime. It is said that letters have been found which bear upon the supposed liaisons of Brown, Smiley and Unger with women whose names have been dug up and dragged into the case, but, it is said, so far as showing whether there was a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies, or whether Marie Defenbach died by her own hand or was murdered, they are valueless.

Detectives wired today from Lockport, Ill., that Mrs. A. Follenger, formerly Ethel Johnson, a stenographer for Brown, was willing to come to Chicago to give what information she has. Whether this information will be of value is not known. Mrs. Morgan, in whose house Miss Defenbach died, was closely questioned by Chief of Detectives Colleran during the forenoon, but according to the inquisitor, her information throws no light on the case. She brought a package of love letters which Miss Defenbach had received from Unger.

DETECTIVE'S STRANGE STORY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Tribune says Irene Spicer was the stenographer whose death took place suddenly on a train bound for California. Officials of the detective agency who are probing into the insurance plot think the Spicer death came from natural causes.

In connection with the Spicer case, Superintendent Soule of the detective agency, relates a strange story. Miss Spicer, it has been learned, was not only a friend of F. Wayland Brown, but was also an intimate acquaintance of Miss Defenbach. The two young women were about the same height and weight, and their features were so similar that yesterday when the photograph of Miss Defenbach was shown those who had been acquainted with Miss Spicer they were for a time inclined to believe the picture that of the latter young woman. This likeness between the two young women is believed to have been made use of in getting life insurance upon Miss Spicer, as it is believed the young women many times exchanged in a jokng manner, each passing herself off to be the other. Whether this insurance has been issued will be investigated today.

Miss Spicer, whose fate became linked with that of Marie Defenbach, came to Chicago six years ago from Albert Lea, Minn.

Miss Ethel Johnson, who had acted as stenographer for F. Wayland Brown, is not dead, as has been reported. Detectives of the central station have located the girl at Lockport, Ind., where she has been married to a Chicago traveling man.

MEDICINE TO BE ANALYZED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The analysis of the contents of five bottles of medicine found in the room occupied by Marie Defenbach at the time of her death will be made in the laboratory of the health department tomorrow.

The contents of a bottle taken from the rooms of F. Wayland Brown when arrested will also be analyzed. It is reported that the liquid found in the bottle among Brown's effects is what is commonly known as "knockout drops," two teaspoons full of which would ordinarily cause death.

Officials of the New York Life Insurance Company, the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency and the city police say that the attempt to connect the names of many women with the Defenbach case is ridiculous. It developed tonight that Irene Spencer, mentioned as a possible victim of Brown, was an acquaintance whom he had met but once.

JOE LEITER'S QUEST.

The Chicagoan Pursuing a Fair Widow Around the World With Offer of Marriage.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Joe Leiter, son of the Chicago millionaire, and who once disastrously aspired to corner American wheat, is in Europe somewhere on the trail of a beautiful widow, Mrs. Marion McKay Leroy of Chicago, with the object of winning her in marriage. It is said Mrs. Leroy's first experience has made her dread wedded existence and that when Joe Leiter recently proposed on the Chicago golf links, she shrugged her shoulders and said nay.

Rumor says Leiter proposed an elopement to Milwaukee, and the lady then prepared to escape to Paris with her mother. Leiter helped her on the train, and pressed his suit to Grand Crossing, where he intended to get off. He did not win, and decided to go to Michigan City. So it went on till the fair Mrs. Leroy sailed for Europe, leaving Leiter disconsolate on the pier. Leiter moped around New York a few days, and then sailed for Europe in pursuit. En route he passed the ship on which his mother and sister Daisy were returning.

"Joe, if he is in earnest, will go all 'round the world after her," said Daisy, when she heard the facts.

RIVERS RAPIDLY RISING.

NEW LONDON (Wis.,) Oct. 11.—The high waters of the Wisconsin River are beginning to recede, but the Wolf and Embarrass rivers are rapidly rising. The water is now the highest it has been in twenty years, and is still rising. A further rise of three feet, which appears probable, will inundate the principal business portions of this city.

SPRECKELS'S NEW SHIP.

The Sierra Leaves Cramps' [illegible] For Her Long Voyage to the [illegible] Coast.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The 6200-ton steamship Sierra, [illegible] Cramps for the Oceanic [illegible] Company, to ply between the [illegible] Coast and Australia, sailed [illegible] Francisco at 1 o'clock today [illegible] coal enough in her bunkers [illegible] her the entire journey without [illegible] and it is expected she will [illegible] Farncisco in thirty-six to [illegible] days.

The Sierra returned to the [illegible] Monday from her trial trip [illegible] made an average speed [illegible] and was so satisfactory [illegible] spects that she was immediately [illegible] pared for her long trip [illegible] Horn. She is manned by her [illegible] officers and crew. The Sierra [illegible] first of three ships built for the [illegible] els line to leave the Cramps, [illegible] two, the Sonoma and Ventura, [illegible] scheduled to go within the [illegible] weeks.

DISAGREE IN KENTUCKY.

Attempt to Adopt a Bill [illegible] the Place of the Goebel [illegible] Law a Failure.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED [illegible]

FRANKFORT (Ky.,) Oct. [illegible] Democratic and Republican [illegible] bel factions of the conference [illegible] tee appointed by the Kentucky [illegible] lature to adjust the disagreement [illegible] an election bill to take the place [illegible] the Goebel law, failed to agree [illegible] tonight the leaders on both sides [illegible] press the opinion that a new [illegible] not be passed.

FLASHES FROM THE [illegible]

A cablegram from Rome [illegible] asserted that Archbishop [illegible] will be raised to the cardinalate [illegible] next consistory.

All the plague suspects at [illegible] have been dismissed, but twenty [illegible] cases remain in the hospital. [illegible] cial bulletin says that the [illegible] has been completely checked. [illegible] one days have elapsed since [illegible] case. The reception houses [illegible] closed.

A Simla cablegram says the [illegible] tary of State has completed the [illegible] chase of £1,000,000 of silver for [illegible] into rupees, and £1,000,000 in [illegible] being shipped to London. The [illegible] purchased replaces gold in the [illegible] reserve, under the recently-passed [illegible] When the coinage of the last [illegible] is completed, eight and a half [illegible] of rupees will have been added to [illegible] stock of rupees since February.

A financial statement issued at [illegible] shows a very satisfactory state of [illegible] fairs for the exposition year. The [illegible] enue for the nine months ending [illegible] October includes a surplus of [illegible] 000 over the estimates and an [illegible] of £65,000,000 over the similar [illegible] of 1899. The increase, however, [illegible] be nearly all swallowed up by the [illegible] nese credits, which already [illegible] £70,000,000. But the government [illegible] upon wiping out the latter by the [illegible] demnity to be eventually exacted [illegible] China.

TAXATION OF RAILR[illegible]

LANSING (Mich.,) Oct. 11.—[illegible] resolution authorizing the [illegible] at the general election in November [illegible] a constitutional amendment [illegible] the taxation of railroads and [illegible] corporations on the cash value [illegible] property, passed the House [illegible] day. The Republican majority [illegible] Senate caucused early today, and [illegible] cided to dispose of the resolution [illegible] afternoon.

Wrong Grab on [illegible]

VALLEJO, Oct. 11.—Fred [illegible] aged 18 years, was killed today [illegible] accidental discharge of his [illegible] which he attempted to take from [illegible] by grasping it near the muzzle.

CHEERING MULTITUDES GREET ROOSEVELT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

think we have inherited as the most valuable heritage from our fathers who went before us. There comes the only guarantee to the permanence and stability of our institutions. We can make our government what we will. Oh, my fellow-countrymen, if only we will be hard enough. And I appeal to you for fearless justice, giving it to and taking it from all men.

BEAM IN BRYAN'S EYE.

Mr. Bryan said the other day that we were concerned only about money and not about human liberty. Has Mr. Bryan not yet had time to turn his eye to North and South Carolina? We are greatly concerned over the lawless wrongs of a Tagalo bandit chief at our men in the Philippines. Are we not concerned over the real wrongs of our brethren, of duskier shades, some of whom fought beside us in the great war; some of whom I saw charge at Santiago and win their right to full citizenship by the trail of blood and wounded they left behind. Let us remove the beam from his own eye, the beam that blinds him to the wrong done the black man of the South, and then turn with clearer vision and he will see that we are fighting liberty and peace to the black man in the Philippines.

Give these islands would mean that they are to be trampled into the mud beneath the feet of the ruffian hordes, who would scramble in and work their wicked will upon their brother. We have got to stay for the sake of the people themselves. We have got to stay there for the sake of our own honor and national honor. I am glad I know the men who wore the blue uniform in the civil war, and I know that I am glad to see that in a crisis like this men who wore the gray are with us, and 'Fighting Joe' Wheeler stood with us this year."

AGAINST FREE TRADE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] ANDERSON (Ind.,) Oct. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt began the second day of his campaign tour in Indiana by making speeches at Marion, Fairmount and Alexandria, after which the number of the stops was increased to twelve. In all the towns large crowds from the country were present, Marion giving a noteworthy reception. Speaking at Alexandria, the Governor said:

"I am informed that in a speech here it was admitted that he stood on the platform of the Kansas City platform which demands that all products made by trust corporations shall be put on the free list. To that doctrine the Democratic party is unalterably opposed. Gas, one of the principal trusts in this region, is made by trust corporations such as Mr. Bryan denounces. The Republican party will not permit Mr. Bryan to have his way and throw down the barrier of protection that interposes between the American workingman and his underpaid European rival. The only legislation put upon the national statute books by the proper regulation of these large corporations has been put there by Republican votes."

ADVANCING FACTORY HANDS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] MUNCIE (Ind.,) Oct. 11.—At Anderson the crowd to which Gov. Roosevelt spoke filled a ten-acre lot. In the town are 900 steel and tile-factory men in Rough Rider uniforms with many more mounted. All the factories shut down to permit the employés to attend, their wages continuing.

At Muncie there was no speaking. The time was devoted to a parade through the principal streets, which were profusely decorated. All factories were closed, the employés drawing full pay.

A feature of the parade was a demonstration by the postoffice employés in honor of former First Assistant Postmaster-General Perry S. Heath, the secretary of the Republican National Committee. Muncie is Mr. Heath's home city.

PROSPERITY'S LOVE FEAST.

"Harvest Home" Dinner for the Busy Toilers of the Republican Party.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The most unique feature of the national political campaign in Chicago will be the "harvest home" dinner, or charity love feast, to be given on the night of October 24, under the auspices of the Marquette Club, which is the club which launched McKinley's Presidential candidacy.

Plans for the affair are being prepared on an extensive scale. The feast will be held at the new Coliseum, and 5000 people will partake of the good cheer. Republicans of national fame will speak. Senator Marcus A. Hanna, Senator Albert J. Beveridge, Caesar Lorenzo and former Gov. Culbertson of Texas are among those who have promised to speak, and others as well known will be added to the list within a few days. At the close of the banquet the floor of the hall will be thrown open to the public, and it is expected that as many as 5000 persons, besides the 3500 behind the feast, can be accommodated.

The feast and all the accessories will be arranged to typify prosperity. The fare will be of the homely but palatable sort that country fare provides, and the decorations will be of a sort in keeping with the "harvest home" idea.

A unique campaign move is the invention of James P. Whedon, president of the Marquette Club. He advanced the idea a week ago, and it met with the immediate approval of Mark Hanna and other leaders. The project is not only a novelty in campaign enterprises, but it is an innovation for the Marquette Club, whose affairs are usually sumptuous but formal affairs.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

STATE CONVENTION MEETS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] PROVIDENCE (R. I.,) Oct. 11.—The Republican State Convention for the nomination of Presidential electors met today. Resolutions were adopted which express approval of the Republican administration; congratulate the Republican party on the establishment of the gold standard, and declare that sovereignty was fully acquired over the Philippines, and it must be maintained.

JIM JONES'S THOUGHTS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Senator James K. Jones said this morning: "Gen. Harrison's interview, published this morning, does not disturb us. I do not think it will have any great effect on the voters in Indiana. The average voter of today does his own thinking. We think Indiana safely Democratic. Within the past three days we have received greater assurances of carrying Illinois than ever before."

A POP COMES OFF.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—A special from Pierre, S. D., says that Chauncey J. Maynard, Populist candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, today filed with the Secretary of State notice of his withdrawal from the ticket.

BRYAN CLOSES IN MICHIGAN.

Eighteen Speeches Made on Last Day—Noisy Session at Ann Arbor.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] SAGINAW (Mich.,) Oct. 11.—Including two meetings at Saginaw tonight, W. J. Bryan made eighteen speeches during the day, as follows: Hastings, Nashville, Charlotte, Bellevue, Battle Creek, Marshall, Albion, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Howell, Lansing, Laingsburg, Owosso, Chesaing, St. Charles, Bay City and Saginaw. The day's meetings were generally well attended, and some of them were very large. Tomorrow Bryan will begin his tour of Ohio. He will make his first speech at Bowling Green in the morning, and the tour will be concluded at Cleveland next Monday evening.

At Lansing, Bryan spoke from a stand in front of the State capitol, and had an immense audience, which extended beyond the limits of his voice. Bryan, in opening his speech, thanked the Michigan Legislature, which is now in special session, for the invitation extended him to address them, but was compelled to decline because of other engagements.

During the afternoon, Bryan received through a messenger a notification in writing of his nomination to the Presidency by the Silver Republican party at Kansas City last July. The latter was in print, and formed part of a handsomely-bound little volume containing some of the proceedings of the National Silver Republican Convention. The letter was not made public, and it will not be until Bryan's reply is presented.

Bryan's speech in Bay City this evening was made in the armory, the largest hall in the city, and it was packed to suffocation. His speech was along the same general lines he had been speaking on during the day, and did not present any new suggestions.

The first of Bryan's addresses in Saginaw was made in the opera-house exclusively to ladies, so that they would not be subjected to the crowding and crushing incident to a popular meeting. Bryan spoke to them for about twenty minutes, and was then driven hurriedly to an immense circus tent where he spoke to many thousands of both sexes. The tent meeting was the last of the day, and it was almost 11 o'clock when it closed.

INTERRUPTED BY STUDENTS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] ANN ARBOR (Mich.,) Oct. 11.—Much disorder characterized W. J. Bryan's visit to Ann Arbor this afternoon. The students of the State University, which is located here, were at the meeting in large numbers, and each one made his presence felt. A platform had been erected beside the Courthouse and the whole side of the square and street was packed with humanity, a majority of those nearest the stand being students.

Bryan had no sooner shown his face than the boys began a clamor, which did not cease for ten or fifteen minutes. Even after Bryan advanced to the front of the stage the din continued, but it ultimately subsided sufficiently to allow him to begin.

"I am glad to talk to you," he began, "if you are willing to listen."

A few voices responded: "We are willing."

"If I were an imperialist," Bryan went on, "I would call out an army to suppress you, but I am not."

This sally seemed to please the young men and most of them laughed and jeered. Some of them jeered to such an extent, however, that a policeman was compelled to enter the crowd and arrest several of the noisest. After this, however, while the interruptions were frequent, they generally took the shape of questions. One brought out this specific declaration from Bryan: "The Democratic party is for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

By the time Bryan concluded, the confusion had ceased almost entirely and he closed amid cheers.

At the time of the arrest of some of the students Bryan's attention was not called to the fact and he did not know of it until after the close of the meeting. When informed of what had been done he immediately sent the following telegram:

"If it is true, as I am informed, that some of the college boys were arrested for disturbing the meeting, please ask for their discharge. I am sure it was the result of boyish thoughtlessness and not malice."

ASK HIM HARD QUESTIONS.

Bryan was asked about the ice trust and the cotton bale trust, and made his usual reply. A voice asked what he would do about trusts, and Bryan replied:

"We have a remedy and our remedy is first to put every trust-made article on the free list; second, we propose that Congress shall provide that before any corporation does business outside of the State of its origin, it shall take out a license from the Federal government, and this shall only be given when the corporation shows that it has no water in its stock and that it is not attempting to monopolize any branch of business. I believe that that would be a remedy for the trusts. I believe that no private monopoly could exist."

A voice. "How about North Carolina?"

Bryan. "I thought there would be some North Carolina man here and so I brought a bulletin issued by the government under this administration and therefore I know it must be right. It was issued August 29, and when you people worry about the educational qualifications in North Carolina, I want you to know that your own administration has fixed an educational qualification for voters in Porto Rico and, according to this bulletin, only 17 per cent. of the negroes of voting age in Porto Rico can vote under the educational qualifications fixed by your President. And, my friends, remember that in the South the educational qualification does not take from the man the protection of the Constitution, so far as their rights are concerned, but you take from the people of Porto Rico the protection of our Constitution and under these qualifications we shut out 83 per cent. of the black men there."

In conclusion Bryan said: "If you believe in a colonial policy for this country, vote the Republican ticket, but if you want trusts destroyed, the army reduced to its former size, the industrial independence here and independence in the Philippines, we will do all we can to carry out the promises in our platform."

BEGINS BY ASKING QUESTIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] BATTLE CREEK (Mich.,) Oct. 11.—Bryan made the first speech of the day at Hastings, beginning at 7:15 o'clock a.m., and notwithstanding the early hour, he had a good audience. He talked largely of imperialism, saying that the Filipinos should have their own flag, which we should help to protect. They should be allowed to work out their own destiny as we desired to be allowed to work out ours.

The second speech was at Nashville, where for five minutes Bryan suggested a series of questions to Republicans. These were as follows:

"If the trust is a good thing, why did the Republican platform denounce trusts?

"If the trust is a bad thing, why did the Republican administration allow more trusts to be formed than during all the previous history of the country?

"If some trusts are good and some bad, can you tell the difference between a good one and a bad one?

"Do you know of any good monopoly in private hands?

"Do you know of any man good enough to stand at the head of a monopoly and determine the price of that which others are to use?

"Do you know of any good reason why the army should be made 100,000?

"Would you be willing to make the army 200,000 if the Republican leaders said so, or a half million, if they wanted it?

"What is your title to the Filipino? Did you buy him or did you get them by force?

"Do you think you can buy the right to govern people?

"What are you going to do with the Filipino, when you get him? Are you going to kill him?

"Well, you cannot do that, because then you would lose your trade argument. You have got to let him live if you trade with him. Dead men don't buy things. If he lives is he to be a citizen or a subject? Are you going to have Congressmen from the Philippines, and Senators and electors? If not, are you going to have subjects? When did you decide that it was wise for us to have half an empire and half a republic? When did you decide that a colonial policy was good? Shall we force upon the Porto Ricans because we have the power that which we would not bear ourselves? What are you going to do with the Philippine question?"

At Charlotte Bryan ran hurriedly over the issues of the campaign during the twenty-minute stop. He also defended his declaration that the President of the United States is only a hired man, and said that when any man in a republic reached the conclusion that he had a right to rule, he was very sure to be found to be wrong himself. He charged the Republican party with defense of the trusts, because the trusts were the chief source of supply in this campaign fund.

WHY BRYAN RESIGNED.

Discussing the increase in the size of the army, Bryan asked if there was a man in the army who had ever written to a public official asking for an army of 100,000 men. One hand went up. A voice in the crowd shouted: "He can't write." The man then said that he had never resigned a commission in the army. To this Bryan replied that he had resigned his commission and that he had done so because he thought this country in more danger at that time than was Cuba. He said he had volunteered on the day that war was declared and had resigned on the day that the treaty of peace was signed. He said that when he found the Republican party was trying to establish here the doctrines which underlie the empires of the Old World, he could be of more service as a citizen than as a soldier.

At Bellevue Bryan made a one-minute speech, and at 9:20 a.m. the train reached Battle Creek, where he talked for half an hour.

PROSPERITY HURTS HIM.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] MARSHALL (Mich.,) Oct. 11.—At Battle Creek Bryan spoke in a large park adjoining the Michigan Central depot and had one of the best audiences of the tour. He declared that the Republicans are asking for an entire change of government, without apparently being able or willing to give any reason for wanting such a change.

"The Republicans say," say Bryan, "that prosperity is a sufficient response to all inquiries."

He declared that the administration party through its assistance to the trust might contribute from its stealings to the Republican campaign fund and thus secure the right to steal for four years more.

Bryan referred to the necessity for deciding between the policies of the two parties, and said:

"If you are satisfied with the principles the Republican party is applying to public affairs, then the Republican party is entitled to your support. If you are not satisfied, it has no claim on your suffrage, for if you want a party to do well you must not only be ready to reward it when it is good, but you must be ready to punish it when it is bad."

PORTO RICAN BILL.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] JACKSON (Mich.,) Oct. 11.—The crowd which greeted Bryan here was large. Bryan took cognizance during his speech of the statement of former President Harrison, published today, saying: "Ex-President Harrison, in an interview published this morning expressed his dissent from the principle embodied in that Porto Rican bill. What did that bill do? It placed this nation on the ground that England occupied 125 years ago. What did England do? She taxed us without representation; she governed us without our consent, and the Porto Rican bill taxes the Porto Ricans without representation and governs them without their consent."

BRYAN HAS TWO ENDS.

ONE TURNS TOWARD SENATE.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Political folks here—Democrats and Republicans alike—see something significant in the fact that Bryan answered Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn's letter about the Sulu treaty so promptly. Other men in the government service have "jumped on" Bryan and he has paid no attention to them, but Meiklejohn is a candidate for the United States Senate from Nebraska, and is just leaving Washington to go up there and attend to his canvass. This is why Bryan took issue with him so quickly.

Bryan sees defeat ahead of him in November, and he is extremely anxious that Nebraska should go Democratic.

In that event, he can go back there and secure from the Democratic Legislature a seat in the United States Senate. There is a vacancy now, owing to the death of Senator Hayward, who was elected a year ago and never took his seat. After Hayward's death the Governor of Nebraska appointed Senator Allen, a Populist, to fill the vacancy. This vacancy must now be filled by the Legislature, which is elected in November.

There is a report here that Bryan is going to get his spellbinders at work in Nebraska right away, and that he intends to pay more attention to having the State ticket go Democratic than to securing Presidential electors for himself.

ADLAI AT BALTIMORE.

TALK ON USUAL SUBJECTS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] BALTIMORE (Md.,) Oct. 11.—Former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson and the party of distinguished political orators who spent the afternoon at the Hartford county fair, returned to Baltimore early this evening. After taking a hurried supper, Stevenson, ex-Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of Washington and a number of local Democratic leaders were driven to Broadway Institute, where a mass meeting was held. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity early in the evening and overflow meetings were held on the outside, where the speakers were listened to and applauded by several thousand persons. Stevenson, who made the principal speech of the evening, said, in part:

"Within the last three years there has grown up in this country, the monstrous trust evil which seeks, by crushing out competition, the control for its own greed the business of the United States. To its deadly influence thousands have been thrown out of employment. Today the number of commercial travelers is one-third less than it was three years ago. Wages have been reduced, and when the evil shall have done its perfect work, the entire business will be in the hands of a few giant corporations.

"There is no analogy between expansion and imperialism. With the Democratic party the Constitution follows the flag. Our party acquired territory which was fit for our sons and our neighbors' sons to live in. In the Philippines there are 1200 islands, 8000 miles away. It is not a fit abode for our sons or our neighbors' sons. No man would go there except the soldiers who go as a matter of duty or those who go to exploit a business by which great fortunes are to be carved out of the blood and treasure of your country.

"I am not talking to you about what is best for the Filipinos, but what is best for us. Imperialism rests upon and has for its corner-stone force. It employs the methods of monarchies, not of republics. A necessary adjunct to imperialism is a standing army. Imperialism means its increase. I ask you to vote in the interest of your household, yourselves, your common country and the generations to come after you. If you do this, you will elect William Jennings Bryan to the Presidency." Great and prolonged cheering followed the close of Stevenson's remarks.

CARR TALKS AT FRESNO.

AUDIENCE WAS ENTHUSIASTIC.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] FRESNO, Oct. 11.—Clark E. Carr, Minister to Denmark under President Harrison, who has been touring Southern California for McKinley and Roosevelt, spoke in Fresno tonight to an audience of 400 people. His address was enthusiastically received by the audience, which was fully in sympathy with him, especially in his talk on the tariff. He spoke principally of the effect of the tariff on the changes of national prosperity and on the credit that should go to McKinley for his financial administration. He also spoke on "imperialism."

OAKDALE DEMOCRATS MEET.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] OAKDALE, Oct. 11.—The first Democratic meeting of the campaign was held in Oakdale this evening. W. M. Gibson of San Francisco was the principal speaker. He ably touched on the issues of the campaign. E. L. Barkis presided. L. W. Fulkerton and C. W. Bastin of Modesto and M. A. Lewis of Oakdale also spoke.

BRAGG OUT FOR M'KINLEY.

IS GIVEN AN OVATION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] MILWAUKEE (Wis.,) Oct. 11.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, a lifelong Democrat, who served several terms in Congress and was Minister to Mexico under President Cleveland, tonight addressed an audience that filled Pabst Theater. He spoke in response to a call of a number of gold Democrats. The general advocated the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. He was given a great ovation. His remarks were confined to the subjects of money, trusts, militarism and imperialism. He dwelt at length on the money question, and criticised Bryan throughout.

NOT OFFERED TO HAWLEY.

Presidency of the Southern Pacific at a Big Salary Not Wanted by the New Yorker.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Referring to a dispatch from San Francisco saying that he had refused the presidency of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at $40,000 a year, Edwin Hawley said today:

"I would not take $40,000 a year and leave New York. It is not true that the place has been offered to me, anyway. I would not accept the presidency of the Southern Pacific. I would rather stay here. The matter of the presidency is in the hands of the Monetary Committee, of which C. H. Tweed is chairman. The committee has not selected anyone for the office yet; when it does it will report to the governing board. I have no idea who will get the presidency."

Mr. Hawley is now fourth vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, and president of the Minneapolis and St. Louis and of the Iowa Central railroads, as well as director in numerous other roads.

ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

Secretary Long Confers With Representatives of the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Long had a conference with the representatives of the Bethlehem and Carnegie steel companies respecting the placing of contracts for $15,000,000 worth of armor plate for the navy. The conference was not conclusive in its results, but the parties to it were each and all under the impression that they had succeeded in getting nearer to one another, while as far as the Navy Department is concerned, it is believed that there is no longer the necessity confronting it of building an armor plant.

[SOUTH AFRICA.]

BRITISH OUTPOST CAPTURED

Boers Make a Diversion to the North of Lethulie—Engineers' Fight.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] KING WILLIAMSTOWN, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The Boers have torn up the railway north of Bethulie and captured a British outpost.

ENGINEERS AMBUSHED.

DEWET'S FALSE ASSURANCES.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] LONDON, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The following dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, Oct. 11.—An engine with a truck conveying a party of engineers belonging to Paget's rifle brigade, while proceeding yesterday to Kaapmuiden, was ambushed by Boers. Capt. Stewart, with forty men of the rifle brigade, went to their support. The casualties, unfortunately, were heavy. Stewart and one private were killed, Capt. Paget, Lieut. Steubbe and five engineers were wounded, and Lieut. Somell and ten of the rifle brigade were made prisoners.

"De Lisle's mounted men and Colonials, after three days' fighting have driven Dewet north of the Vaal, near Venterskroon. Dewet has been assuring the burghers that Europe would stop the war October 10. The Boers were thus buoyed with the hope that something would intervene to end the war in their favor. I trust they now realize how futile are their expectations."

KRUGER DODGING FRANCE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] PARIS, Oct. 11.—It is semi-officially denied here that the French government has been approached on the subject of the suggested disembarkation of former President Kruger at Marseilles, whence he could cross France to The Hague. On the contrary, it is added, Mr. Kruger is expected to land directly in Holland.

FLIGHT OF KRUGER.

ENVOY WESSELS DISCUSSES IT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.,) Oct. 11.—P. L. Wessels, special commissioner from the South African republics to the United States, today received a letter from Secretary De Bruhn of the Boer envoys, now in Holland, containing the first reliable and definite information of the plans of President Kruger which has been made public. The letter states that President Kruger will leave Delagoa Bay on the Netherlands warship, Gelderland, early in October, and thus he has probably already embarked. He will be taken to Holland, where the envoys are awaiting him. At what port he would land, Wessels did not state. In regard to the intimation in British newspapers that English warships may be sent in pursuit, Wessels said the envoys were in a position to state officially that any such action by England would be accepted by the Netherlands as a direct declaration of war, and the little Dutch nation would act accordingly.

President Kruger bears a communication from the Boer republics, but exactly what it is not even the envoys know. They suppose, however, that he will endeavor to secure intervention by one or all of the European powers to the end that the individuality of the republics shall not be annihilated. The envoys have preceded their President to several of the continental countries, and have found among the people a uniform and almost pro-Boer sentiment, which they hope will be potent enough to force action by the respective governments.

"And," added Wessels, "this letter says they hope for more assistance from the United States than from any of them."

Wessels in his interview also stated that the reports of large numbers of Boers emigrating to America were unfounded.

TAMPERED WITH TELEGRAMS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail sends the following interesting dispatch:

"From an English telegrapher who was controller of telegraphs in the Transvaal, I learn that there was systematic tampering with all telegrams during the war in order to misrepresent operations in favor of the Boers. He says that Mr. Kruger was constantly wiring to the commanders inquiries as to how many of the British had been killed, and that Gen. Cronje, after the fight at Magersfontein, wired Mr. Kruger that he had counted many thousand British dead on the battlefield.

"Early in the campaign, Commandant-General Joubert appealed to Mr. Kruger to stop the Boers looting, but he received no reply. Later on he wired from Colenso advising the President to sue for peace. Mr. Kruger replied: 'Have you lost all faith in God?'

"On another occasion when the Boers were suffering severe reverses, Mr. Kruger wired to all the generals that 10,000 men were coming to their assistance from the Cape."

WILL NEVER LET UP.

Bank President Will Spend His Last Cent, if Necessary, to Capture Embezzling Book-keeper.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—President Heidriter of the Elizabethport Banking Company, which has been systematically robbed, as alleged, by William Schreiber, the missing bookkeeper, is quoted by the Press as saying:

"I will spend the last cent of my private fortune to put that boy behind the bars. We'll never let up on him. Our bank is in the Pinkerton combination, and we have set other detectives at work with promise of large rewards.

"Personally, I think Scheiber is in Europe, and we shall soon catch him. His pronounced stammering and his dwarfish size will make him noticeable wherever he goes. Then, too, we have reason to believe he has only a small supply of money, which he will soon run through.

"The whole steal was possible only because of the construction of the old office, and it was continued because of the marvelous head for figures Schreiber had.

"It is the old, old story of a bank employé having access to both the books and the cash. When we moved into our quarters in July I insisted on having the cash included in a separate, iron-barred office, where Schreiber could get at neither the teller's department nor the vault. Since that Schreiber has not stolen a cent. He could not get at it. When I demanded that Cashier Smith verify the books on various occasions he let Schreiber handle one set of books. So quick was Schreiber at figures that he mentally aded every item of his embezzlement at the proper place, making the balance perfect from the figures he called out to Smith."

EFFORT TO RECOVER.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.] NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The attorney for the officers of the Elizabethport Banking Company proceeded today to endeavor to recover some of the property alleged to thave been purchased by William Schreiber, the defaulting employé, by suing out writs of replevin against Annie Hart, J. Drecrier & Sons, jewelers of Fifth avenue, and Jerome and Marcus J. Manheimer, owners of the Colorado livery stables, for $15,000. The bank gave a bond of a surety company in $30,000.

The horse and carriages in the possession of Manheimer & Bros., are said to be worth $3000, and J. Decrier & Sons are claimed to have jewelry left there by Mrs. Hart, valued at more than the balance mentioned in the writ.

LIPTON'S PORK CORNER.

Scotch Sportsman Says All He Wants is a Fair Profit Without Causing Serious Trouble.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] LONDON, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Sir Thomas Lipton was questioned today in regard to the pork corner, and said: "It is a fact that I control today practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price to an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal, and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day, in order to save a few threatened failures."

WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS.

Admiral Hichborn Reports Progress in Construction of Vessels for Our Greater Navy.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Admiral Hichborn, chief of the Bureau of Construction and repairs has made public a statement showing the progress of the work on vessels now under construction for the navy.

Of the big battle ships, the Maine and Ohio stand, respectively, at 36 and 30 per cent. of completion. The Missouri at Newport News, stands 15 per cent., and the Illinois, also building at Newport News, is set down at 25 per cent.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the six new sheathed protected cruisers, although they are all in the first stages of construction. The monitors Arkansas, Florida, Wyoming and Monitor No. 8 (the latter as yet unnamed) are each about half finished. The sixteen torpedo-boat destroyers, as well as the sixteen torpedo boats are for the greater part in the last stages of their construction. Of the submarine torpedo boats, the Plunger stands at 25 per cent., and of the remaining six, the Adder, Moccasin, Porpoise and Shark are set down at 6 per cent., while work has not yet begun on the Pike and the Grampus.

[COAST RECORD.]

"JAB" WILSON IN TROUBLE.

His Flock Rises Against the Preacher.

Money and a Woman In the Case.

A Confession by an Arizona Trainrobber—Half Orphans Expensive—Shriners.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There is trouble in the Howard-street Methodist Episcopal Church. Charges of conduct unbecoming a Christian and a clergyman have been made against the pastor, Rev. John A. B. Wilson, by some members of his congregation. They accuse him of having misappropriated money given him to expend on charitable objects, and also with having devoted undue attention to one of his feminine co-workers.

These complaints were submitted to Bishop Hamilton at the recent district conference at Pacific Grove, and the bishop was requested to transfer Dr. Wilson to some other church. The request, however, was denied. Dr. Wilson was appointed to remain where he was until the next annual conference, and in consequence, the congregation is divided.

Miss Theresa Kurlbaum made the charge of misappropriation of funds. She said she gave Dr. Wilson $10 to help defray the expenses of his co-operative home for working girls, and that he handed her a receipt, which acknowledged the payment of only $4. When she asked for an explanation, the pastor dismissed her with a flippant remark.

It was one of the dissatisfied churchmen who laid the complaints before Bishop Hamilton, and he was backed by several other influential pillars of the church. Their petition was oral, and the bishop promised to give it due consideration. The fact that he subsequently reappointed Dr. Wilson is regarded by that gentleman's adherents as a vindication.

Miss Kurlbaum is ex-president of the Epworth League of the church. She said that when she called Dr. Wilson's attention to the amount marked on the receipt, he passed the matter off with a jesting remark. The parties who petitioned for Dr. Wilson's transfer were much disgusted by their failure, and Wilson refused to talk about the matter tonight.

SQUANDERED STOLEN MONEY.

ARREST OF AN OHIO YOUTH.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Bert Waite, an eighteen-year-old embezzler from Ravenna, O., has broken the local record for boldness of operations and the speed with which he spent several thousand dollars of stolen money. He was caught in Lake county, and brought here today.

At Ravenna, he was agent for the United States Express Company. He held up last August all the express matter for two days, and then skipped, taking $500 in coin and 1000 five-dollar currency notes of the Second National Bank of Ravenna, consigned from the United States treasury and still unsigned. He also took blank express orders.

He came to the San Francisco "tenderloin" and "blew in" all his ready money and the bank notes. Then he went over to Berkeley and took rooms in one of the university boarding-houses. In Berkeley, at the National Bank, he cashed four of the express orders for $50 each, and with the proceeds went up to Lake county on a hunting and fishing trip. He had a "good time" and spent most of his money before the officers caught him.

He broke down and confessed, when arrested, and declared that nearly all his money had been spent in gambling and in opening champagne for the women employed in the "Midway Plaisance," a notorious theater on Market street.

HALF ORPHANS EXPENSIVE.

GUARDING AGAINST FRAUDS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 11.—The drain on the State treasury for the suport of half orphans is becoming enormous. The total amount paid to the counties for the support of half orphans for the six months ending June 31 last reached $81,787.33.

Secretary Kevane says he is doing his utmost to guard against the presentation of fraudulent claims. There were in his office back claims from the counties aggregating about $175,000, wrich the board had "held up" and refused to pay on the ground that they had been contracted before the present administration took office, and their correctness could not be established. Alameda county has begun suit to recover its claim, amounting to some $3000, and other counties threaten similar action.

Mr. Kevane says it can readily be shown by a tabulated statement that the expense of the support of half orphans is borne unequally by the counties. He holds that the counties themselves should attend to their own charities, and believes that if this were done there would be more rigorous inquiry on the part of Supervisors and less probability of fraudulent claims.

ACETYLINE GAS EXPLODED.

MAN KILLED AND ONE HURT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

ALBANY (Or.,) Oct. 11.—Stephen Stoltz was killed and Fred Reis severely injured by an explosion of acetyline gas in the basement of Reis's saloon today. Stoltz was a plumber and undertook to remove the tank. He and Reis carried a lighted candle which ignited the gas which had formed in the tank.

A.O.U.W. Lodge.

OFFICERS ELECTED AT PHOENIX.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Oct. 11.—Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. of Arizona and New Mexico, in session here today, elected the following new officers: Past Grand Mater Workman, W. D. Monwonier, Pearce, Ariz.; Grand Master Workman, John M. Fritter, Silver City, N. M.; Grand Foreman, C. W. Crouse, Phoenix; Grand Overseer, John K. Martin, Las Vegas, N.M.; Grand Recorder, Eugene J. Trippel, Tucson, Ariz.; Grand Receiver, G. A. Hoff, Tucson; Grand Guide, J. C. Green, Flagstaff; Grand Inside Watchman, Grant Rivenberg, Santa Fé, N. M.; Grand Outside Watchman, Joseph S. Calles, Prescott; Grand Medical Examiner, Dr. W. S. Harroun, Santa Fé; Grand Trustees, A. A. Dutton, Flagstaff, Ariz.; W. H. Long, Albuquerque; L. A. Carr, Deming; Supreme Representatives, George W. Brown, Phoenix; W. D. Monmonier, Pearce, Ariz.; C. G. Cruickshank, San Marcial, N. M. The next session is to be held at Prescot on the second Tuesday in October, 1902.

IRATE HUSBAND STABS.

STREET FRACAS AT FRESNO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

FRESNO, Oct. 11.—A man named McCarthy was severely stabbed here this afternoon by William Veale, who claimed that McCarthy had alienated his wife's affections. Mrs. Veale was with McCarthy on the street, and tried to defend him. All the parties are strangers here, having arrived in a camp wagon a week ago from the north. McCarthy will live.

NEEDS OF HOSPITALS.

DISCUSSED BY COMMISSION.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—A meeting of the State Lunacy Commission was held at Agnews Hospital today. There was a general discussion of the condition and the needs of the hospitals of the State, and with special reference to the amount of the appropriation to be asked from the next Legislature.

It was given out that no decisive action was taken, this being delayed for further consideration.

ADLAI WAS WICKED.

STOLE BANKBOOK AND GEMS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Adlai Woodman was held to answer this morning for grand larceny, and her bonds were set at $3000. She is the woman, who, while boarding at the residence of Mrs. Dr. J. S. Stone, stole from Mrs. Stone a tin box containing a bankbook and jewelry. She fled to Seattle, where she was captured.

This morning the woman made a confession and begged permission to plead guilty to the charge of petty larceny. Judge Morgan judged that she belonged to the professionally criminal class, and insisted that the charge remain grand larceny. She said that she had buried the contents of the box in Golden Gate Park. At Seattle, she learned that the bankbook was of no value to her, and she tore it into pieces and threw the pieces into Puget Sound.

FATE OF A SPENDTHRIFT.

MAY LIE IN POTTER'S FIELD.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—There died at the County Hospital last night the outcast son of a wealthy resident of Montreal. The dead man's name was Francis E. McCann. Last July he found himself in Sacramento, alone and penniless and sorely afflicted with consumption. He managed to reach this city and applied for admission into the hospital, where he had since been under treatment.

His parents have been informed of his death, but so far no one has claimed the body, and unless some one intervenes his body will be buried in potter's field or turned over to a medical college. Young McCann was exceedingly well connected in Canada, and a few years ago fell heir to $25,000, which he squandered.

SENSATIONAL CONFESSION.

ARIZONA DESPERADOES' PLANS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

TUCSON (Ariz.,) Oct. 11.—There was a sensation during the trial of the desperadoes who held up the Arizona and New Mexico train at Fairbanks, when George Owints, a member of the gang, was called to testify. He made a clean breast of the affair, describing in detail every circumstance of the hold-up and how the gang was organized. He said that Burt Alvord, formerly a peace officer at Willcox, planned the hold-up and formed the gang for the purpose of holding up trains on the Southern Pacific road, and Fairbanks was to be only the first operation.

The gang included Alvord, Stiles, Bravo Juan, Brown, "Three-Fingered Jack," Matt Burns and the Owints brothers.

SHRINERS AT SEA.

EXCURSION OFF TO HAWAII.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The pilgrimage of Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to the Hawaiian Islands began this afternoon, when the steamer Zealandia left for Hilo. On board are over 230 merrymakers, including the nobles and their families. Great preparations have been made for the outing, and the excursionists are looking forward to a most enjoyable time on the ocean and among the islands of the Southern Sea.

The Zealandia will go first to Hilo, and later to Honolulu, where five days will be spent. The Zealandia will return with the excursionists the first week in November.

TELLS STORY OF TRAGEDY.

MITCHELL'S MEMORY BETTER.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

REDWOOD CITY, Oct. 11.—William Mitchell, the colored husband of Elizabeth Mitchell, the woman who was murdered at Colman, July 4, told the story of the tragedy in court today. He positively identified the three defendants, Ehlers, Gayer and Lemaschers.

On cross-examination, Judge Fitzpatrick called attention to certain discrepancies in the testimony of the witness as compared with his evidence given at the preliminary examination. Mitchell denied that his recollection was never better that at the time of the homicide, but said that at present his memory was good, because his trouble was bearing less heavily upon him.

WILL COME HERE NEXT.

MISSIONARIES TO DECIDE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 11.—The Pacific branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in session in this city today, decided to hold the next annual convention in Los Angeles.

GOOD TEMPLARS INSTALL.

HOME PEOPLE INCLUDED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

OAKLAND, Oct. 11.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars today selected and installed the following officers:

Past Grand Chief Templar, Rev. J. W. Webb of Fresno; Grand Chief Templar, Theodore D. Kanouse of Los Angeles; Grand Counsellor, W. P. Netherton of Santa Cruz; Grand Vice-Templar, Miss Matterson of Inyo county; Grand Secretary, F. A. Anthony of Livermore; Grand Treasurer, Volney Taylor of Byron; Grand Assistant Secretary, B. O. Lacey of Pasadena; Grand Marshal, A. C. Banta of San José; Deputy Grand Marshal, Mrs. A. A. Kreiss of Oakland; Grand Guard, Mrs. Lucy E. Mead of Fresno; Grand Sentinel, William I. Holland of Carters. Trustees, F. H. Taft of Santa Monica, A. A. Smith of Oakland, and Rev. J. W. Webb of Fresno.

Vallejo was chosen as the next place of meeting.

REVOLTING ASSAULT.

TRIAL OF ORTEGA IS BEGUN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—The trial of Jack Ortega, the prize fighter, on a charge of felonious assault upon little Grace Gamble, was begun today. The entire day was spent in examination of talismen. Upon adjournment of court only four men remained in the box, and they are yet subject to peremptory challenges.

The case attracts unusual attention from the exceptionally revolting details of the offense and the fact that the mother of the child swooned and died in a few hours after being told of the facts. Ortega's motion for a change of venu was denied.

RETURNS FROM NOME.

RUSH FOR HOME BEGINS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SEATTLE, Oct. 11.—During the thirty days following October 20, twenty steamers will return from Nome completing their last voyages for the present season. The indications are that the last steamer from the Bering Sea will not reach this port before November 20. Now all indications are that the Robert Dollar will be the last vessel. She is now due from Nome, and her managers say she will make still another voyage to that port this year.

The twenty merchant vessels, it is thought, will return with an average of about 200 passengers, or a total of 4000. This will reduce the population of Nome and adjacent districts to not more than 10,000 people.

SAN FRANCISCO PRESBYTERY.

MEETS AT THE METROPOLIS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The San Francisco Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met here today. Rev. H. French of Easton was chosen moderator and Rev. H. C. White of Fowler chief clerk. The report of the Committee on Missions asking for $4000 for Fresno and $5000 for San José to aid in building churches was adopted. Salinas was chosen as the place for holding the spring meeting of the presbytery, which will be convened in April.

The synod of California convened this evening, Rev. George McCormick of Salinas presiding. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. H. C. White. Business sessions will be held tomorrow.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.

Second Infantry Camp.

MARYSVILLE, Oct. 11.—The soldiers of the Second Infantry Regiment, N.G.C., today went into quarters at Camp Seamans near this city, for a three days' sojourn, under command of Col. I. H. Seymour. In company with the soldiers of the Second Regiment are Troop B, cavalry of Sacramento, Capt. Kay; the Signal Corps of the Third Brigade; the Hospital Corps, and the Second Regiment Band of twenty-four pieces. Brig.-Gen. M. W. Muller, commanding the Third Brigade, and staff, and Adjt.-Gen. Seamans accompanied the soldiers to this city.

Stockton Gets a Union.

STOCKTON, Oct. 11.—Stockton mill hands and carpenters tonight took the initiative action for the organization of a union here to affiliate with the San Francisco organization, and fix eight hours for a day's labor. The called meeting was well attended, and further action will be taken Sunday, when an organizer will be here from San Francisco to fully explain the benefits of the association of mill men and carpenters. One mill here has adopted the eight-hour rule, and the others will be called on to do so by the union as soon as it is formed.

B. Benjamin Skipped.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—A new jury will have to be impaneled in the case of A. Begerow, charged with double murder, and the evidence retaken. The reason for this is that B. Benjamin, one of the original jurors, has decamped for Australia, and the trial could not proceed without a full jury. The hearing of the case was nearly completed when Benjamin skipped.

Children Crushed by Wheels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Two children while returning from school today were run over on the Mission road by a heavy four-horse truck driven by Edward O'Malley. Stella Brisolez, aged 6, was instantly killed, and Nick Brisolez, aged 14, was severely injured. The children were riding on the truck, which suddenly swerved to one side, throwing them under the wheels.

She Read and Died.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Jennie Gibney, a young domestic, was found asphyxiated in her room in the house in which she was employed this morning. She was lying in bed, an open book in hand, and the gas turned on. She was in the habit of reading before going to sleep.

Two Masonic Charters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—At the session of the Grand Lodge of Masons today it was reported that during the year two charters were granted, one to Santa Maria, and the other to Esperenza Lodge. The salary of the Grand Lecturer was increased to $900 and expenses.

Attorneys Feared a Plot.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—Judge Lorigan today denied the motion for a change of venue in the case of Jack Ortega, charged with rape. In support of the motion, the defendant's attorneys claimed the existence of a plot to lynch their client.

Sent Lottery Tickets by Mail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—James E. Taylor, alias Morrison, who was arrested several days ago in Sacramento for sending lottery tickets through the mails, was called for trial in the United States District Court today. Taylor plead guilty, and sentence will be pronounced Saturday.

Site for New Shipyards.

OAKLAND, Oct. 11.—Ten acres of marsh land on the Alameda side of the estuary have been purchased by the United Engineering Works of San Francisco as a site for a ship-building plant which it is proposed to erect.

Jackson's Slayer Convicted.

SOLOMONVILLE (Ariz.,) Oct. 11.—John R. Ward, who killed a Rough Rider named Jackson at Clifton March 22, was convicted last night of murder in the second degree. Sentence will be passed later. A new trial will be asked for.

Pioneer Woman Dead.

FORT BRAGG, Oct. 11.—Mrs. S. C. Stewart, a pioneer resident of Mendocino county, who came to California in 1853, died here today, aged 92 years.

The Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs decided yesterday by a vote of 4 to 1 to postpone the date of opening bids for new battleships, set for November 15, until December 7, when the bids for the cruisers also will be opened.

VON HOLST'S SUCCESSOR.

Prof. Jameson of Brown University to Teach History at the University of Chicago.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

PROVIDENCE (R. I.,) Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, at the head of the Department of History of Brown University, has decided to accept the tender of a like position at the University of Chicago made by President Harper, several weeks ago. The professor, who is very popular at Brown, has had the offer under consideration for some time, and considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him by friends in the East to induce him to remain at Brown, but he says he has decided that the Chicago offer is more satisfactory from every point of view. He does not feel that he should decline the professional opportunity opened to him, and will sever his connection with Brown at the close of the present college year, going to Chicago next September.

Prof. Jameson was born near Boston, September 19, 1859; was graduated from Amherst twenty years later, and took the degree of doctor of philosophy at Johns Hopkins in 1882. His alma mater conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him two years ago. He has been associated with the Department of History at Brown since 1888, and has developed courses there second to none in the world. He is the author of a number of standard works.

Dr. Jameson will succeed Prof. von Holst as head of the department of history at the University of Chicago. Von Holst is now in Europe on account of ill health. If he recovers sufficiently to resume work, it is expected that he will continue as professor at the university. As head of the department, Dr. Jameson's appointment is for life.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Abstract of Reports on Condition of Banks Show a Large Increase in Deposits.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Comptroller of the Currency has completed an abstract of the reports of the condition of all the national banks in the United States at the close of business, September 5, 1900.

The summary shows that the aggregate loans and discounts of the banks were $2,686,759,040, and the aggregate individual deposits $2,507,248,557. A comparison of these figures with the condition June 29, 1900, the date of the previous call, shows that during the period between June and September there was an increase of $63,247,438 in loans and discounts, and $49,155,799 in individual deposits.

The number of banks reporting on June 29 was 3732, and the number reporting on September 5 was 3872, an increase of 140. The work of compiling the returns from the mutual savings institutions of the country has recently been completed, which shows that during the year ended June 30, 1900, the aggregate resources of these institutions has increased $185,743,039; the deposits in the banks have risen in amount from $1,960,709,131 on June 30, 1899, to $2,134,471,130 on June 30 of the current year, an increase of $173,762,999.

The number of depositors in these mutual savings banks increased during the year from 5,075,742 to 5,370,179, and the average deposits from $385.93 to $397.47.

REPORT ON PORTO RICO.

Brig.-Gen. Davis Points Out the Great Military Importance of the Island to the United States.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department today made public the annual report of Brig.-Gen. George W. Davis, commanding the Department of Porto Rico. It states that when the organization of the civil government shall have been completed and the civil ministry is working well, there will be no necessity to retain in the islands so large a force as at present.

He cannot conceive it possible, however, to limit the garrison to a force just sufficient to take care of the guns at San Juan and he points out that the island of Porto Rico must have in the future, as it has had in the past, great military importance. Spain expended more than $4,000,000 on the fortifications of San Juan, and on the surrender to the United States the fortifications were found to be of great strength and the armaments extensive.

NEW BRUNSWICK DRENCHED.

One Hundred and Eight Hours of Rain Floods the Canadian Pacific Railways Tracks.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

ST. JOHN (N. B.,) Oct. 12.—The province of New Brunswick has received a fearful drenching from a rainstorm which has lasted 108 hours, and which, in amount, equals ten inches. Not a train is moving on the Canadian Pacific Railway between St. John and Vanceboro, or on the branch lines of the road to St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Frederickton or Woodstock. The tie-up is due to washouts.

Conditions are the worst which have existed in the Canadian Pacific road's history, and thousands of dollars are represented in the damage done and in loss of traffic.

BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITORIES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Rev. Drs. William I. Haven and John Fox, secretaries of the American Bible Society, have given out a statement regarding the results of a recent conference. There are 1697 local Bible societies in the United Setats. Some of these depositories are doing very little work, and the office approved a suggestion that such depositories should be abolished. This and certain other resolutions passed will be submitted to the American Bible Society at its next annual meeting in May, 1901.

BURLINGTON LETS CONTRACT.

CHEYENNE (Wyo.,) Oct. 11.—The Burlington Railroad has let contracts to build 180 miles of its transcontinental road from Guernsey, Idaho, to the Elk Mountain coal fields in Southwestern Wyoming. The line has been surveyed to a point in the Wahsatch mountains east of Salt Lake and will be extended to Utah City as soon as the route through the mountains is decided upon. Work upon the 180 miles will be commenced at once.

HEAD-END COLLISION.

DENVER, Oct. 11.—A head-end collision between a Colorado and Southern passenger train and a freight occurred tonight near Littleton, ten miles south of this city. W. J. Watson, engineer of the passenger train, was killed.

EXPELLED A FORMER PRESIDENT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—W. V. Powell, who for several years has been grand president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was expelled from the organization today by a large majority of votes of the delegates present.

FIVE DOLLARS A BOX.

The Price Cut No Figure With Him.

"I want to say for the benefit of some poor dyspeptic that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will give comfort and a cure every time. Five dollars a box would not stop my purchasing them should I ever suffer again as I did for a week before using them.

"The one 50-cent box I bought at my druggist's did the work and my digestion is all right again.

"Many of my neighbors have also tried these tablets and found them to be just as represented and Mr. Ellms also wants me to use his name in indorsing Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Signed

"A. ELLMS and

"CHAS. F. BUZZELL, Asst. Postmaster, South Sudbury, Mass."

Mrs. Jas. Barton of Toronto, Canada, writes: "For eighteen months I suffered from what I supposed was bladder and kidney trouble, and took medicine from three different doctors, without any sign of cure. I felt so ill at last I was hardly able to do my work.

"I thought I would try a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and see if they would make me feel better, never really thinking I had dyspepsia, but after only three or four tablets had been taken all the acid trouble disappeared and then I discovered I had had acid dyspepsia, while the doctors had been treating me for kidney and bladder trouble and one of them treated me for rheumatism.

"My digestion is fine, my complexion clear and I am able to do my work and low spirits are unknown to me.

"I am so thankful for finding a cure so good and so pleasant to take as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I am surprised at the change they have made in me."

All druggists sell and recommend Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they contain only the simple natural digestives, and taken after meals prevent acidity and cause prompt digestion and assimilation of food.

Physicians everywhere indorse them because they are as safe for the child as for the adult; they are invaluable for sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, heartburn, gas on stomach and bowels and every form of stomach derangement.

Questions of Law.

[This department is edited by J. C. Welles, author of "Res Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "Jurisdiction of Courts," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered by mail without charge if stamp is inclosed for reply.]

LIMITATIONS—DIVORCE RESTRICTION.

W. W. writes: Four years ago next month I loaned some money, taking as security a mortgage on a note. The money was borrowed for two years. The interest has been paid, but nothing said about principal. Now will my note and mortgage be good if left as it now is for longer time; or must there be a renewal of the note to have it legal?

What is the latest verdict on marrying within the year of divorce? I read where one lawyer decided it was legal, and another that it was illegal. Has there been a decision as to which was right?

Answer: As I understand your statement the note has been due only two years, and so has two more years to run. Then there must be either a renewed note or else a plain, direct acknowledgment, in writing, of the debt as still due; or the statute of limitations will bar it.

There is no authority for holding that such a marriage is illegal when contracted and solemnized in another State within the year prohibited. A few States, however, have decided that if the parties merely go into another State in order to avoid the restriction of the divorce decree, the second marriage is null. Even this is not to be regarded as good law. The decisions that have been rendered on the matter pointedly uphold the legality of such marriages in good faith. In the case of Dickson vs. Dickson (Rapalje's Digest of American Decisions, vol. 2, p. 2281, 75) the general rule is stated to be that "parties divorced may afterward marry in the State, notwithstanding the laws of a sister State, where the divorce was granted provide that persons divorced should not be released from the marriage contract, but if they married again they should be punished for bigamy." So it is held in Massachusetts. (Co. vs. Lane. Ibid.) And in New York (Van Voorhis vs. Bintnall, Ibid.) Also in Maine. Inhabitants of Philips vs. Madrid. (83 Me., 205; Mack's Dig. State Reports, 1-24, p. 340, 41.) The general principle of law is that, statutes of a State are not extraterritorial in their operations; and also it is a general principle that a marriage valid where celebrated is valid everywhere, which is only subject to the exception of marriages subversive of the civil and moral policy of other States, as for example, polygamy.

CARRIER'S LIABILITIES.

P. Q. D.—The matter of contracts with common carriers opens a vast field. In regard to baggage and goods in transportation, and as to what constitutes baggage, the law is sometimes peculiar. Formerly it was the rule in Massachusetts that a husband could recover for the loss of his wife's clothing in transportation, while she could not on the ground that his wife and her belongings were his. This is not the law anywhere.

As to what constitutes baggage, the California Supreme Court has held that the implied contract of a railroad company to carry baggage includes only such a quantity of articles as are ordinarily taken by a passenger for his personal use and convenience, according to the habits or wants of the particular class to which he belongs, either with reference to the immediate necessities or to the ultimate purpose of the journey. (Mets vs. California, etc., R.R. Co., 85 Cal., 329; Mack's Dig. Am. St. Reports, 1-24, p. 292, 40.) This case decides also that a gentleman passenger traveling without his wife or other female companion is not, ordinarily, no matter what his station in life, entitled to carry as baggage for his personal use or convenience a quantity of lady's jewelry; and if he does carry it and it is lost, he cannot recover therefor from a carrier who has no knowledge of it being among the contents of a trunk carried as baggage.

And baggage does not include that which is carried for the purpose of business, such as merchandise or the like; or stage properties, costumes, paraphernalia and advertising matter of a theatrical company. And a railroad company is not liable for the loss of such articles as baggage, unless it has specifically accepted them as baggage.

Sometimes railroad companies attempt to limit their liabilities at common law by printing stipulations on their bills of lading. This cannot be done. Nor can they stipulate, even by express contract, that they shall not be liable, or that they shall only be partly liable for consequences of their own negligence. In no case can a carrier by special contract free himself from liability for loss or damage occasioned by his negligence, or that of his servants.

However, in general, a carrier may stipulate on a consideration rendered therefor, to limit his liability as insurer of the goods intrusted to his care. But he can only do this by a voluntary contract with the shipper. If he coerces the shipper in any way, or refuses to carry goods except on the condition that he shall sign a partial or full release, he is liable for any loss or damage which may follow, with or without his negligence.

For example, a carrier can, by a contract voluntarily entered into by the shipper, provide against liability for loss by an accidental fire, involving no negligence on the part of the carrier.

In Arkansas, the doctrine of contract is held to an extreme degree, and indeed to an unwarrantable degree. The court holds that a shipper is bound by a stipulation limiting a carrier's liability, though he did not read it nor hear it read before signing it, provided the carrier resorted to no unfair means, and practiced no fraud or imposition in procuring the signature, and the shipper had the opportunity to know its contents. (St. Louis I.M. Co. vs. Weakly, 50 Ark., 397, Mack's Did. St. Rep., 1-24, p. 295, 47.)

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

S. P.—A chattel mortgage is a transfer of title as a security; and strictly at law must contain words of conveyance.

But the courts are so strongly inclined to construe the agreements of parties to make them effectual that no formal words of transfer are required to make an agreement operate as a mortgage. Although terms are used which would imply something else, yet if it is apparent that a mortgage was intended the court will so construe it. But the property mortgaged must be accurately described; because it is intended to be notice to third persons. Thus, while the description of the property enumerated in a chattel mortgage needs not to be sufficiently definite to enable one to find it without inquiry, yet in order to make the mortgage valid it must be such as to indicate the line of inquiry and furnish the basis of identification. The instrument must contain some designation which, when aided by further information, will determine what property is mortgaged. The number of articles may be sufficient if the mortgagor owns no more than the number given. But the mere statement of a number when the mortgagor owns a larger number, in no way designates the property, and renders the mortgage void for uncertainty.

CONTRACT IMPLIED FROM SILENCE.

D. W.—Whatever the law necessarily implies in a contract is as much a part of it as if expressely stated therein. But, although circumstances may exist which will impose contractual obligation by mere silence, yet such circumstances are exceptional in their character and of rare occurrence; and no legal liability can arise out of the mere silence of the party sought to be affected, unless he was subject to a duty of speech, which was neglected, to the harm of the other party.

MISTAKE.

S. P.—A mistake as to the existence or identity of the subject matter of a contract is fatal to the contract itself, because of the want of the necessary mutual assent. But to produce this result, the mistake must be one which affects the existence or identity of the thing sold. Any mistake as to its value or quality or other collateral attribute is not sufficient if the thing delivered is existent and is the identical thing in kind which was sold. (147 Mass., 335.)

CONSIDERATION OF CONTRACT.

W.M.T. To constitute a valid consideration for a promise, it is not necessary for the promisor to be benefited or for the promisee to be injured. And so a promise by an uncle to his nephew was held valid and enforcible, which was, that if the nephew would refrain from drinking liquor, using tobacco swearing and playing cards or billiards for money until he should become twenty-one years of age, the uncle would pay him $5000; because the promise to pay the money was founded upon a good consideration, though a moral one. (124 N. Y., 538.)

However, it has been held, and properly, in California (77 Cal., 106,) that a promise by a father to a mother on her death bed that their children should have certain property created a mere moral obligation, and did not constitute a valuable consideration for a deed of the property from the father to the child. Yet the mere relationship of father and child is of itself a valuable consideration, and will support a deed.

A gratuitous promise cannot be enforced by action, however worthy the object intended. And this principle has been carried so far, in New York, as to hold that a subscription to assist in paying a church mortgage debt is not legally binding. (112 N. Y., 517.) The reverse of this has been decided elsewhere, however.

JOHN WHITE'S WEDDING.

Didn't Suit His Neighbors So He Got Out His Gun and Let Have Its Contents.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—

NEW BRUNSWICK (N. J.) Oct. —John White of Kingston shot and painfully injured Thomas Sullivan and William Logan while they, with a number of others, were tendering him a mock serenade.

White, who is 37 years of age, left town a few days ago with Mrs. Mary Tice, 74 years old, with the avowed intention of marrying her. All the ministers and justices of the peace in New Brunswick had refused to marry the couple. They returned Wednesday night and said the ceremony had been performed. A crowd surrounded their house and jeered unmercifully. White loaded a shotgun with tacks and salt and fired into the crowd. Sullivan's bod, and arms were badly injured and Logan was hit in the head and his nose and one of his ears were badly lacerated.

The crowd scattered, but when White left his house later, he was attacked by a crowd of townspeople, who handled him roughly. He finally managed to escape and fled from the town. In addition to being 74 years old, Mrs. Tice, or White, is said to be deaf, and partly blind.

GOMPERS AND CIGARMAKERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is in the city to endeavor to settle the cigar makers' strike, which has lasted now for more than five months. He had conferences with representatives of firms who formerly employed about four to five thousand of the cigar makers who are still out. Gompers said he would return to Washington and lay the entire question before the executive board of the American Federation of Labor.

SLUGGED BY A BEGGAR.

P. M. McEneny of No. 133½ South Los Angeles street, applied for treatment at the Receiving Hospital at 12:05 o'clock this morning. His under lip was split open and he had several head and face bruises. He said that while on San Pedro street, near First, he was asked for 25 cents by an unknown man. He refused, and was promptly knocked down and kicked in the face and about the head.

Dr. Andrew White, the American Minister to Germany, had conferences with the President and with Secretary Hay yesterday preparatory to returning to his post in Berlin.

THE PHILIPPINES.]

REBELS AT OLD TACTICS.

West Coast of Leyte in State of Turmoil.

Plundering Ladrones are Making Trouble.

Philippine Commission Passes Bills—Filipino Magistrates to be Ousted.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

MANILA, Oct. 11.—[By Manila Cable.] The west coast of the Island of Leyte is in a state of turmoil, the rebel bolomen are actively plundering, the ladrones following old tactics, raiding and attacking and then returning to the garrisoned towns, while the ladrones pursue in the mountains. Gen. Mena's officers are surrendering and his soldiers attempting to escape to Samar by boats which are being captured and his organization broken up.

The captured guerrillas and ladrones, when questioned, stated that on the 4th inst., thirty Americans attacked forty-five rebels, rifled their strongholds in the Cammerin province and killed them, killing ten. Two Americans were killed and three wounded.

Twenty of the Thirty-second Infantry in an engagement on the 21st inst., in Ilocos province had one man killed and two wounded.

The Philippines Commission, of which Judge Taft is president, today passed a bill of minor importance, one providing for civil increase of salaries of several municipal officers, including school teachers, appropriating $7500 in all for the construction of a large cockpit vivarratory at Manila and for the reorganization of the auditor's office.

The Wright bill, asking for $1,000,000 gold for the completion of Spain's plan for Manila harbor improvements, has come from the reports of the Manila international chamber, to the effect that as the merchants had been paying a special impost duty to this end, the merchants should pay to the board controlling the concession, and that as the United States has collected $1,000,000 since the occupation by imposts for harbor improvements, he failed to see the necessity for the appropriation of insular funds and suggested the use of a special fund. The discussion was deferred until Friday.

RETURN OF THE COURTS.

INDEPENDENT FILIPINOS MUST GO.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

MANILA, Saturday, Oct. 6, via Hongkong, Oct. 11.—[By Asiatic Cable.] The reorganization of Manila's civil courts by Filipino magistrates, which has long been contemplated, is now attracting public attention more than ever, and has most brought to the Taft commission's attention, with requests for rectification. The courts are composed of four justices of the peace and four primary courts. The magistrates are all natives, and developments have proved that the incumbents are utter failures as administrators of justice.

The dissatisfaction with and complaints against the existing courts are growing. Natives and foreigners dread litigation, knowing the facts in the case. Charges have been filed, and evidence is in the hands of the authorities which, it is claimed, will show that the magistrates have been guilty of the greatest corruption and malfeasance in office. One magistrate was recently suspended on suspicion of criminal abuse of power and attempts to depose.

The monthly collection of fines of the peace justices is estimated at $6000. The business handled by the primary courts during the entire period is much greater. The eight magistrates persistently ignore the regulations established by the authorities for the supervision of commissions, and the accountability of courts. They deposit less than $100 monthly, and are all anxious to appropriate the balance of their collections.

The members of the Taft commission are disgusted with the conditions of the courts, and intend to substitute honest Filipinos from the United States for the native magistrates. Americans having knowledge of Spanish are preferred, but they are hardest to secure. The commission will then institute the Gaudio reforms needed in the cause of the entire judiciary.

BROOKE CAVE-IN.

Senator Clark Says It is Not Serious and Will Not Affect the Working of the Mine.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

BUTTE (Mont.) Oct. 11.—Senator Clark, owner of the United Verde mine, when shown the Associated Press dispatch from Jerome, Ariz., relative to the cave-in in the mine, said:

"The cave-in is not of a serious nature and only extends from the 300-foot level up. The ground had all been pushed out above that point. A few feet of the railroad bed that passes over the surface, the boiler and blacksmith shop are slightly injured. The smelt, hoisting and smelting plants are uninjured and the cave will in no way affect the operations of the property. It was a great relief to me when I found no one was injured by the accident."

LARGE AREA AFFECTED.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PHOENIX (Ariz.) Oct. 11.—The great cave-in at the mine and works of the United Verde Copper Company at Jerome consists of the settling of the surface over the workings of the mine and thousands of square feet are included in the affected area. At the last report, some hours after the settling began, the ground was still sinking in places. The extent of the damage is not yet known. The blacksmith shop, machine shop, boiler shop, foundry, railroad tracks, ore bins and some buildings occupied the site of the cave-in. It fortunately occurred between shifts, and no one was in the mine, hence no loss of life.

NEW MEXICO MINING CASE.

SANTA FE (N. M.,) Oct. 11.—The jury brought in a verdict today for the defendant in the important mining case of the Galisteo Mining Company vs. Thomas Lucas. The case involved mining property valued at $150,000. It also raised questions as to the title of mineral lands in Southern Santa Fé county, estimated to contain $5,000,000 gold, which the Galisteo company is seeking to recover by a new process invented by Thomas A. Edison.

[SPORTING RECORD.]

GOOD HORSES TO COME.

Excellent Winter Racing for California.

Three Big Easterners to Send Strings.

Neeretta Beaten by York Boy. American Jocks at Newmarket—Baseball.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] From the outlook here California this winter will enjoy the finest racing since the big tracks there opened. True, the Keene and Whitney colors will not be seen in California this winter, but Sam Hildreth, who has one of the finest strings that ever raced on New York tracks, will ship his string about October 25.

"I believe mine and better horses will race in California this winter than ever before," said Hildreth this afternoon. "I shall take a dozen of my best ones, and sell the balance. I have about thirty in training now. I shall probably take along Maximo Gomez, Trillo, Maximus, Autumn, Gibraltar, Vulcan, Meerlanus, Wooster Boy, Gonfalon, Tyrsmon, Golden Edge and one or two others."

Jockey Bullman, the California boy whose success in the East this year has placed him in the front ranks, will do Hildreth's riding in California. Bullman is now drawing down the salary of a railroad president; has his valet, and will take that annex with him to California.

Green B. Morris today announced that he would ship his entire stable to California at the close of the Morris Park meeting, October 25. There are a number of stake winners in the lot, as Morris has his eye out for the big Burns Handicap. Jockey Odom, who, the present season, has ridden for W. C. Whitney, will go with Morris's string.

J. F. Schorr, Jr., will take another try at the California game. He will take along Timemaker, F. W. Brode, Joe Fry, Greenock, Alard, Scheck, Lady Schorr, Silverdale and two or three others.

NEERETTA BEATEN.

YORK BOY CAME STRAIGHT.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LEXINGTON, (Ky.,) Oct. 11.—When the bell rang for the first heat in the 2:10 trot today, the weather was raw and chilly, but the wind gradually died away and the afternoon was comparatively pleasant. There were eight starters in the 2:10 trot, with York Boy favorite. He won in straight heats, after losing the first two to the California mare Neeretta, who gave him a close race in the third.

The Tennessee colt, Empire Wilkes was favorite for the Lexington, for 2-year-old trotters, but he finished third, Erirange, a filly from the Bitter Root farm, was the winner in the straights over W. J. Young's colt Melton, who finished second each time.

J. McGregor, who was well thought of in the books before the race, acted badly, and got only fourth money. Summary:

The West stake, 2:29 class, trotting, purse $2000, Contralto won in straight heats, time 2:12¾, 2:11¼, 2:12½. Ebbet, Lita W., Single K., Gracie Onward, Diliionite, Fanny Riley and Queen Eleanor also started.

The 2:10 trot, purse $1500: York Boy won third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:10¼, 2:12, 2:09¼. Neeretta won first and second heats in 2:11¼, 2:11. Onward, Silver, Lamp Girl, Green Brino, Georgeanna, May Olcott and Edwin R., also started.

The Lexington Stakes, $2000, for 2-year-old trotters: Erirange won two straight heats in 2:22½, 2:21. Melton, Bessie Brown, Jay McGregor and Empire Wilkes also started.

HE CAME ON CLEVERLY.

Alard Scheck Wins the High-weight Handicap at Morris Park.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Westchester High-weight Handicap, the feature at Morris Park, was won by the western two-year-old, Alard Scheck, in commanding style, giving weight to a lot of sprinters of the old division. He came on when the others had raced themselves into the ground, winning cleverly by a length.

Henry was fined $50 for rough riding in the first race. Summary:

Five and a half furlongs: Unmasked won, Lady Uncas second, Silver Dale third, Fire Arm fourth; time 1:03⅘. Unmasked disqualified for fouling.

Five and a half furlongs: Snark won, Animosity second, Annie Thompson third; time 1:05.

Mile: Greenock won, King Barleycorn second, Oread third; time 1:43⅘.

Westchester stakes, six and a half furlongs: Alard Scheck won, Rush second, Kinnikinnic third; time 1:22.

One mile, selling: Carbuncle won, Armour second, Rinaldo third; time 1:43¾.

Mile and an eighth: Belgrade won, Compensation second, Hammock third; time 1:56¾.

RACING "OVER SEAS."

AMERICAN JOCKEYS LUCKY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—[By Atlantic Cable.] At the third day's racing of the Newmarket Second of October meeting today, the Lowther Stakes of 20 sovereigns each, for starters only, with 500 sovereigns added, was won by Lord William Beresford's Jolly Tar, ridden by Johnny Reiff.

The Heath Stakes, handicap, with 200 sovereigns added, was won by Corrigan's Rose Tree, guided by C. Jenkins. C. Cottrell's Sheet Anchor, with Tod Sloan up, came in second and Golden Rule was third, with Danny Maher in the saddle.

The Ditch Mile Nursery Handicap, of 200 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 5 sovereigns each for starters, was won by the Prince of Wales's Lord Quex, on which Sloan had the mount.

Renewal of the Bretby Stakes at six furlongs was won by Princess Melton, Sloan having the mount.

The Prendergast Stakes of 50 sovereigns each, with 200 sovereigns added, was won by P. Lorillard's Exedo, with Maher in the saddle. Second place was captured by Sir E. Cassel's San Bleu, Lester Reiff having the mount. Lord William Beresford's chestnut colt Choctaw, ridden by J. Reiff, ran third.

The welter selling stakes was won by Impious, Sloan having the mount again, making his third win for the day.

The challenge stakes was won by Sir E. Cassel's Sonatura, ridden by C. Jenkins, beating Richard Croker's Americus, with L. Reiff in the saddle.

The American jockeys thus won every race.

BARBEQUE AND BUSINESS.

FEATURES AT SAN JOSE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—A cold south wind made it uncomfortable for the spectators at the races at the fair grounds today. A free barbecue was served from noon to 5 o'clock. It is raining lightly tonight, and the weather outlook for tomorrow is not good. Summary:

The 2:12 trot, purse, $500: Dolly Dillon (Saunders,) won in three straight heats; Claudius (Barstow,) second; Ostto (Durfee,) third; time 2:11¾, 2:12¼, 2:12.

Three furlongs, polo ponies: Venus K. (Hennessey,) won; Princess Flavia (Jones,) second; Fusilade (McCarty,) third; no time taken.

One and one-sixteenth miles, selling, three-year-olds and up, $200: Grand Sachem (Thomas,) won; Campus (Rosa,) second; Ringmaster (McDonald,) third; time 1:50¼.

Six furlongs, three-year-olds and up, $150: Croker (Fontleroy,) won; Romany (Gaffney,) second; The Buffoon (Burlingame,) third; time 1:15.

Five and one-half furlongs, three-year-olds and up, $150: Midlove (McDonald,) won; Sidelong (McNichols,) second; Lady Heloise (Russell,) third; time 1:10.

Buffalo Chips.

BUFFALO (N. Y.,) Oct. 11.—Six and a half furlongs: Saguenay won, Hieaway second, Falleia third; time 1:22.

Five furlongs: Sarah Gamp won, Lizzie A. second, Bill Mazule third; time 1:04.

Mile and a sixteenth: Chopin won, McGrathiana Prince second, Toppulant third; time 1:49.

Five furlongs: Competitor won, Maggie W. second, Benchart third; time 1:02⅘.

Five and a half furlongs: Fulminate won, Golden Rod second, Prince Zeno third; time 1:09.

Mile: Earl Fonso won, L. W. second, Guncotton third; time 1:41⅘.

Made on Fast Track.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The track was fast. Results:

Five furlongs: Sarner won, Miss Go Lightly second, Elsie Del third; time 1:02.

Five and a half furlongs: Four Leaf C. won, Emile Zola second, Sir Gallan third; time 1:07¾.

Seven furlongs: Tidy Ann won, Dousterwivel second, Innuendo third; time 1:29⅘.

Six furlongs: Theory won, Elsie Barnes second, Mardine third; time 1:13¾.

One mile: Isobel won, Varro second, Poynts third; time 1:43⅘.

Mile and three-sixteenths: Virgie O. won, Imp. Kimmage second, Jimp third; time 2:03¾.

Chicago Results.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The track was fast. Results:

Mile: Locust Blossom won, Depending second, Chauncey Fisher third; time 1:43.

Seven furlongs: Albion won, Harry second, Birdie third; time 1:27 4-5.

Six furlongs: The Rush won, Headwater second, The Lady in Blue third; time 1:13 2-5.

Mile and a sixteenth: Found won, The Unknown second, Florizar third; time 1:46 2-5.

Five and a half furlongs: Port Wine won, Hylo second, Bowen third; time 1:07 2-5.

Mile and fifty yards: Sir Kingston won, Varnetta second, Brownie Anderson third; time 1:44.

YACHTSMEN ARE GLAD.

New York Club Officials Pleased at Tipton's Challenge for America's Cup.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—There were expressions of satisfaction by officials and members of the New York Yacht Club when it became known that Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge was coming on the Germanic. The yacht club officials have felt sure than Sir Thomas would make a second attempt to "lift the cup" next year. They were not quite prepared, however, to believe that the challenge would be sent before December, as that would cover the necessary ten months' notice required by the club. Evidently the trials of the Shamrock in October weather last year have caused Sir Thomas Lipton to wish for the match to be sailed much earlier. The race may be sailed in August, it is said.

August is a busy month with the New York Yacht Club. Its easterly cruise takes place then, and before the squadron is disbanded, one-half of the month has expired. This easterly outing and its squadron runs have always been favored occasions for trials of the cup candidate or the new yacht built to defend the cup. During the cruise the great races for the Goelet cups have taken place in the past and now these have given way to the Aster cups.

After the cruise there was another month or so in which to remedy defects, if any, and complete the hard work of tuning up the boat for her meeting with the challenger. Whether the club will see its way clear to accede to the request, if it is made, that the races for the cup be sailed in August next year is, therefore, a matter of conjecture.

J. Frederick Tams, a member of the New York and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, said:

"I have no doubt Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge will promptly be accepted. Sir Thomas is very popular with American yachtsmen and he certainly deserves another chance at the cup.

"Of course, it is too soon to express an opinion whether or not a new yacht will be built to defend the cup against the new Shamrock, but I honestly think it will be very hard to build a better boat than the Columbia. It would certainly take a much faster yacht than the old Shamrock to beat her.

"But if it be deemed best to build a new defender there would be no trouble in finding plenty of men ready and willing to furnish the necessary money. I am of the opinion that Sir Thomas will have a better chance for the cup next year than any of the challengers that have crossed the ocean in years past. You see he will have the benefit of last year's experience and if he has Capt. Crinje, who sailed the Shamrock last year and the Mineola this year, his boat will have a great advantage.

"As for his reported request that the race be sailed in August, I believe it should be granted. There is always a better breeze in August than in October, and the chances for an exciting race are far more favorable. In August there will be small chance for the succession of flukes which proved so vexing last year.

"I am delighted that the prospects for a race next year are so good, and I am sure every yachtsman shares my sentiment on this subject. Sir Thomas may be assured of the best of treatment over here, and if he wins the cup it could not be in better hands."

"Will some one build a new yacht to defend the cup?" said Chester Griswold. "Well, it is rather early to talk about that, but I should think it likely. Americans are not in the habit of using old things if they can have better; they are too enterprising. There would be no difficulty about raising money for a new defender, if it is decided to build one."

WILL BE NAMED SHAMROCK.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Further information regarding Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenge for the America's cup confirms the statement that the boat will be named Shamrock and will be selected by a series of contests between the yacht Watson is designing and the old Shamrock, after the latter has undergone the improvements proposed by Fife. Both yachts will be kept fully manned by Sir Thomas Lipton and may cross the water together. The challenger will be commanded by a well-known amateur yachtsman, whose name Sir Thomas does not wish to divulge at present.

None of the old Shamrock's former captains will be employed on the coming racer.

Sir Thomas Lipton, referring to his interview with a representative of the Associated Press in London, to the "amateur skipper" who is to have charge of his cup challenger, possibly meant John Jameson, the well-known English yachtsman, for years the adviser of the Prince of Wales in racing the yacht Brittannia.

CLUB COMMITTEE ACTS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

BELFAST, Oct. 11.—The Hon. Charles Russell, representing Sir Thomas Lipton, attended a meeting of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club October 2 and requested the club to take the necessary steps to convey Sir Thomas's challenge for a series of races for the America's cup to the New York Yacht Club. The announcement of Sir Thomas's intention to make another attempt to capture the great yachting trophy was received with the greatest satisfaction, and Vice-Commodore Crawford and the committee took immediate action.

COPIES FROM AMERICAN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

GLASGOW, Oct. 11.—It can be said that the design of Mr. Watson for Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, while embodying several novelties, follows more closely the lines of the American yachts than any previous cup challenger.

EASTERN BASEBALL.

WADDEL MAKES A RECORD.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11.—Waddell made the season's record for strikeouts by making twelve of the Chicagos fan the air. The attendance was 1500. Score:

Pittsburgh, 3; hits, 4; errors, 2.
Chicago, 1; hits, 6; errors, 2.

Batteries—Waddell and Sugden; Garvin and Donahue.
Umpire—O'Day.

BOSTON-PHILADELPHIA.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Conn was wild, and his support miserable. The attendance was 1000. Score:

Philadelphia, 4; hits, 10; errors, 4.
Boston, 9; hits, 13; errors, 1.
Batteries—Conn and Douglass; Willis and Sullivan.
Umpire—Hurst.

NEW YORK-BROOKLYN.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

BROOKLYN, Oct. 11—New York won in the second inning. The attendance was 1300. Score:

New York, 7; hits, 9; errors, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; hits, 11; errors, 2.
Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman; Bowerman and Steelman.

Flanagan's Over-exertion.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Steve Flanagan, who died Saturday, following a boxing match the previous night, rendered a verdict that death was due to overexertion. James Devine, who was sparring with him at the time he became unconscious, was discharged from custody.

DIAMONDS FOR UNCLE SAM.

LOCKPORT (N. Y.,) Oct. 11.—In the Federal courts today, a decision of forfeiture of $24,000 worth of diamonds to the government was entered in the civil action against the alleged smuggler, Max Lasar of New York. The criminal action for smuggling the diamonds goes over till the next term of the court.

POPULATION OF CONNECTICUT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The population of Connecticut, as officially announced by the Census Bureau today, is 908,355. In 1890 the population was 746,258. The increase during the past decade is 162,097, or 21.7 per cent.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday's Report and Forecast.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Oct. 11.—[Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.] At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.89; at 5 p.m., 29.81. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 62 deg. and 65 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 84 per cent.; 5 p.m., 75 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity light; 5 p.m., southeast, velocity 7 miles. Maximum temperature, 72 deg.; minimum, 59 deg. Rainfall past twenty-four hours, trace. Barometer reduced to sea level.

Weather Conditions.—Low pressure prevails in California this morning, with a deep depression extending from the Sacramento Valley to the southeastern part of the State. Cloudy weather prevails in the south. Showers have fallen in the vicinity of Point Concepcion, and a light shower fell at Los Angeles after the morning observation. It is warmer in the Southwest and eastward to New Mexico; elsewhere it is cooler.

Forecasts.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Generally cloudy and unsettled weather tonight and Friday, with showers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Weather conditions and general forecast. The following maximum temperatures were reported from stations in California today:

Eureka	60	Los Angeles	73
Mt. Tamalpais	64	Sacramento	68
Independence	74	San Luis Obispo	70
Red Bluff	72	San Diego	70
Fresno	78		

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature, 6[illegible] deg.; minimum, 53 deg.; mean, 58 deg.

The area of low pressure noted this morning in the valleys of California now forms a trough-like depression extending from Southern Arizona northwestward through California to the Pacific. The pressure has fallen over the North Pacific States and risen over Arizona and the southern portions of California and Nevada. The temperature has fallen throughout the interior of California and risen over the North Pacific States. Cloudy and threatening weather is reported from California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona. Scattered light showers have occurred in California and Arizona. Conditions are favorable for showery weather in California Friday.

Forecast made at San Francisco for thirty hours, ending at midnight, October 12:

Northern California: Showers Friday; light, variable wind.

Southern California: Showers Friday; light, variable wind.

Arizona: Showers Friday.

San Francisco and vicinity: Showers Friday; light, variable wind.

Sacramento and vicinity: Showers Friday.

RECORD OF OBSERVATIONS, 5 P.M.

Stations—	Max. Temp.	State of weather.
Baker City	60	Clear
Astoria	64	Clear
Carson City	62	Cloudy
Eureka	60	Clear
Fresno	74	Part cloudy
Flagstaff	62	Rain
Pocatello	56	Clear
Independence	74	Part cloudy
Los Angeles	73	Cloudy
Phoenix	84	Cloudy
Portland	64	Clear
Red Bluff	72	Part cloudy
Roseburg	64	Clear
Sacramento	64	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	76	Cloudy
San Francisco	64	Cloudy
San Luis Obispo	70	Cloudy
San Diego	70	Cloudy
Seattle	54	Clear
Spokane	60	Part cloudy
Neah Bay	66	Cloudy
Walla Walla	62	Cloudy
Winnemucca	70	Cloudy
Yuma	92	Cloudy

The Times' Weather Record.—Observations made at 1 p.m. and midnight, daily:

October 11—	1 p.m.	Midnight.
Barometer	29.85	29.60
Thermometer	72	67
Humidity	73	74
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy
Maximum temperature, past 24 hours		76
Minimum temperature, past 24 hours		64

Tide Table.—For San Pedro:

		High.	Low.
Friday,	Oct. 12	11:25 a.m.	4:40 a.m. 6:37 p.m.
Saturday,	" 13	1:11 a.m. 12:18 p.m.	5:37 a.m. 7:47 p.m.
Sunday,	" 14	2:30 a.m. 1:19 p.m.	6:47 a.m. 8:07 p.m.
Monday,	" 15	4:28 a.m. 3:48 p.m.	8:20 a.m. 10:20 p.m.

Liners.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

HARRY S. GRAHAM AND W. A. E. NOBLE, in business under the firm name of Washington Foundry, have this day dissolved partnership by mutual agreement, Mr. Graham buying Mr. Noble's interest, and assuming all debts against the Washington Foundry, and collecting all bills due the Washington Foundry. [Signed] W. A. E. NOBLE. H. S. GRAHAM. Oct. 11, 1900. 12

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REMOVAL NOTICE—THE BUSY BEE SHOE repairing shop has removed from 455 S. Spring st. to 3[illegible] W. FOURTH ST. Men's soles, 35c; ladies', 30c; children's, 25c. While U wait. 18

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Camp cook, $60 and fare; camp cook near [illegible] grading outfit, $50, to go this morning; [illegible] $50; second cook, $30; 2 all-around [illegible], small country shops, $35 and $40 and [illegible]; night lunch-counter man, $10; cook, $10 week, no Sunday; dishwasher, $6 week, no Sunday; others.

Experienced hotel clerk, $30; 2 bell boys, $20; door boy, $10; electric elevator boy, $15; 2 boys about 16, of neat appearance, to learn to be bell boys, call early, $10 and board to start.

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(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Ten teamsters, railroad, $2 and fare; stone masons, $3.50 and fare; lather, $3 day; milkers, $30 etc.; ranch hands, $30 etc., $25 etc.; man to saw wood, $1.25 cord; carpenters, city, $2.50; coachman, $35 etc.; elderly man, $10 etc.; milker, drive one route, $30 etc.; man, mountain resort, $20 etc.; 5 plow teamsters, $1 etc.; bricklayers, $4.50 day; boy learn trade, $4 week; stableman, $25 etc.; bench carpenters, $2.75; laborers, country, $2; upholsterers, $75 month; Burleigh men, miners, $3; sash and door-maker, $3; many other good positions; stout boy, 75c day; milk-wagon driver, $35 etc.; boy, $12 etc.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Cook, country, $45 etc.; baker, country, $50 etc.; waiter, $7 week etc.; porter, $15 month etc.; dishwashers, country, $5 and $6; camp cook, $45 etc.; camp cook, $30 etc.; bell boy, $10; lunch-counter man, country, $30; second cook, country, $35; baker's helper, country, $25; waiters, country, $7 and $8 week; boy, assist lunch counter, $4 week; camp flunkey, $20 month; baker, country, $9 week.

HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Seven cooks, $25 and $30; second girls, $15 to $25; young nursegirls, $8 and $10; one country, $30; Swedish second girl, $25; 2 second girls, country, same house, $25 and fare; French second girl, country, $25; housegirls, city and country and Arizona, $10 to $30.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.

Chambermaid, half day, $20; mangle girl, city, $1 day; one country, $20, board and room; chambermaid, wait one meal, country, $25; cooks, $25 to $40; waitresses, arm and tray, hotel and restaurant, $20, $25, and $7 week.

12 HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

E. W. REID'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, WILSON BLOCK, 126 W. FIRST ST. TEL. MAIN 1036.
The oldest, most reliable agency in the city. 15 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Office open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Six ranch hands, $25 and $15; young man on dairy ranch, $15 and room and board; 2 carpenters, $2.50, 8 hours; 2 barn men, $30 and $25; man for private place, $25; woodchoppers, $2.25; double hammer drillers, $2.25; laborers for same, $2; 4 milkers, $30; 6 men for lumber yard, $2, out of town; young man to set up ninepins, $6 week; ranch foreman, $35. We have an additional list for you this morning. Call and see us before going elsewhere. Two cooks in city, $10, $15. Pantry men and other kitchen help call and see office list.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Cooks, $30; second girls, $15; hotel waitresses, $20; restaurant, $7; home girls, $20; girls to assist, $15; kitchen helpers, $15. 12

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER; GIVE AGE, EXperience and reference; permanent position for competent party, willing to start at moderate salary, with chance for advancement. Address W, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED — LAUNDRYMAN AS WASHER and starcher for shirts and general work; wages $30 and found; STANFORD HAND LAUNDRY, Palo Alto, Cal. 16

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER for wholesale business; give experience and references in own handwriting. Address W, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER, unmarried, country store 50 miles from here; typewriter preferred; permanent position; salary $60. 315 COPP BLDG. 12

WANTED — AT ONCE; EXPERIENCED cleaner for dye works; good wages and steady employment. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED — A GOOD BUSHELMAN, FOR pressing, repairing and altering; good wages and steady employment. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED—SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED—1 COAT MAKER, 2 PANTS MAKers and 1 bushelman at once; wages good, and steady work. Apply MORROW & HUSSEY, Bakersfield, Cal. 16

WANTED — YOUNG MAN IN WALL-PAPER store; $3 a week as starter; chance to learn the business. Address V, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN barber trade, complete, from 6 to 8 weeks. GORDON'S BARBER COLLEGE, 417 N. Main. 14

WANTED—AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS COATmaker; first-class wages paid. Apply at A. CHAMPAGNE, merchant tailor, Bisbee, Ariz. 15

WANTED — CARPET AND REPAIR MAN for general upholstering, at once. S. D. COOPER FURNITURE CO., Redlands, Cal. 13

WANTED—WILL GIVE NEW FURNITURE and household goods for some carpenter work. Address W, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—CLOTHING AND SHOE CLERK, country store near Kern; experienced clerk only; good salary. 315 COPP BLDG. 12

WANTED — CARPENTER WORK IN EXchange for piano. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO., 216-218 W. Third st. 13

WANTED—A MAN FOR GARDENER AND other work. Call at ADAMS AND THOMPSON STS. after 7 p.m. 12

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS. APply to J. CAMPHOUSE, 826 Alvarado st., city. 12

WANTED—WRITE QUICK FOR TRAVELING job; straight salary. TRIUMPH CO., Dallas, Tex. 21

WANTED — TWO GOOD WOODCHOPPERS. Apply E. L. MAYBERRY, 107 S. Broadway. 12

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING salesman. W, box 55, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BENCH HAND. CARPENTER & BILES, 116 E. 33d st. 12

WANTED — ALL-AROUND KITCHEN MAN. CAFE HALBE, 206 S. Broadway. 12

WANTED — COAT-MAKERS. BRAUER & KROHN, tailors, 114½ S. Main. 14

WANTED—A GOOD STICKER HAND. CARPENTER & BILES, 120 E. 33d. 12

WANTED — AT ONCE, BOYS ABOUT 10 years old. JACOBY BROS. 12

WANTED—BOY IN DRUG STORE. 1060 TEMPLE ST. 12

WANTED—
Help, Female.

WANTED — CLOAK SALESLADY, GOOD wages; florist; governess; box-maker; decorator; lady barber; waitress; chambermaid; second work; inexperienced salesladies; notions; retoucher; housework. EDWARD NITTINGER, 236 S. Spring. 13

WANTED—MRS. GLOVER'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 107½ S. Broadway. One housegirl, $25; 2 girls to assist with children, $10 each; seamstress, private family; waitress for restaurant; girl for general housework, 3 in family, $25. 12

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 14 YEARS TO LIVE with us; will give a pleasant home and small wages to right party; 2 in family. Call today, between 1 and 2, at NATICK HOUSE PARLOR. 12

WANTED—AT ONCE, 5 OR 6 EXPERIenced pressers for ladies' garments; steady employment and good wages. AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 615 W. Sixth.

WANTED—SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY and silverware at mint prices at WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

WANTED—A YOUNG NURSEGIRL, ABOUT 15 years old, for 2-year-old child; must be neat and pleasant. Address W, box 46, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—AT ONCE, YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist with housework in small family; one to go home nights preferred. 1221 WESTLAKE AVE. 13

WANTED — GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; wages $15 per month. Call after 10 a.m. at 115 E. ADAMS ST. 14

WANTED — A YOUNG WOMAN FOR GENeral housework; good wages; references required. Apply 117 N. FLOWER.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR general housework. Apply between 8 and 12 a.m., 1517 S. GRAND AVE. 14

WANTED—2 LADY TYPEWRITERS TO ADdress envelopes. PITMAN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Bryson Block. 12

WANTED — PITMAN SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Bryson Block. Shorthand, full course, $10; typewriting, $5. 12

WANTED—LADY TO CUT AND SEW BELgian hare pelts. TENTH-ST. RABBITRY, 1012 W. Tenth st. 12

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH WOMAN one day each week for family washing. 133 W. 17TH. 12

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework; can go home nights. 555 RUTH AVE. 12

WANTED—LADY TO DO PLAIN SEWING by the day, and board. Call 441 W. 22ND ST. 13

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAIST AND skirt hands. MISS EXTON, 915 S. Flower st. 14

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CHILD out; can go home nights. 213 S. HILL ST. 12

WANTED—FINISHING GIRLS FOR LADIES' tailoring; good pay. 349 S. BROADWAY. 13

WANTED — A TAILORESS TO WORK ON coats. 1456 SAN FERNANDO ST., city. 12

WANTED—MILLINERY SALESLADY; MUST be first-class. SPIER, 121 S. Spring. 14

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO CHAMBERwork. Inquire at 207 TEMPLE ST. 12

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAIST FINISHER today. 641 S. BROADWAY. 12

WANTED—
Rooms and Board.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, 2 FURNISHED rooms, with board preferred. Address W, box 28, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—
Situations, Male.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST FROM the East, employment as life insurance agent, real estate, or an agency of some kind of paying business; will work on commission; a first-class salesman. Address W, box 39, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — ENGINEER, CAPABLE OR REpairing engines, running pipes, forging, tool-dressing, would like position; have had 20 years' experience. Address 324 THIRD ST. F. R. B. 15

WANTED—POSITION IN OR OUT OF CITY by a 5-years' experienced grocery clerk and book-keeper. Address ROBT. D. MOYER, Parker House, Fifth st., city. 14

WANTED — BY STUDENT, WORK MORNings, evenings and Saturdays, or Saturdays only; care of place, or anything. Address W, box 40, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED — JAPANESE, GOOD COOK, wishes situation; will do housework; has reference. HENRY. Apply 217 S. Grand ave. 13

WANTED — BY JAPANESE, POSITION AS cook, waiter, general housework. Please address GEORGE, box 32, Times office. 13

WANTED—BY JAPANESE STUDENT, GENeral housework as school boy. Please address M. FRANK, box 4, Times office. 12

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BICYCLE REpairer, all branches; best references. WALKER, 519 S. Main st., city.

WANTED — BY JAPANESE, SITUATION, school boy and helper. AYA, 713 S. Broadway. 14

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO COOKING or housework. 112 ROSE ST. Tel. brown 31. 21

WANTED—
Help, Male and Female.

WANTED — ACCURATE, RAPID REMINGton typewriter operator, with machine, for 2 weeks' work. Apply room 224, 218 S. BROADWAY, at 10 o'clock Friday forenoon. 12

WANTED—COUPON AGENTS, LADIES AND gentlemen; good thing; investigate. 321½ S. SPRING, room 27. 13

WANTED—
Situations, Female.

WANTED — BY WIDOWER, MIDDLE-AGED lady as housekeeper, to cook for two and care for child 1 year old. Address W, box 47, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — AN ELDERLY WOMAN WISHing a home more than wages with small family. Address W, box 37, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — A POSITION AS MILLINER trimmer in small town; 5 years' experience. Address V, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED — SITUATION BY A WOMAN cook; wages $25 to $30; city or country. 501 W. EIGHTH ST. 12

WANTED — POSITION BY A COMPETENT cook, $35 per month; best references. 326½ S. BROADWAY. 13

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY (22,) POSITION on the stage. Address V, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—
To Purchase.

WANTED—TO BUY ANYTHING AND EVerything in the second-hand furniture line. Ring us up when you have anything to sell. We always pay one-third more than other dealers. COLYEAR'S, 322 S. Main st. 'Phone red 3111.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE GOOD PROPERTY at a reasonable price, list it with the WEITZEL-KENDALL REALTY CO. We have buyers now for cottages; don't delay. 315 Douglas Bldg. 'Phone James 1336.

WANTED — RUBBER-TIRED TRAP; MUST be nearly new and first-class; piano, must be a bargain, standard make, in good repair. Address at once, W, box 45, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED—A MODERN 5 OR 6-ROOM COTtage on the installment plan; give location, price and terms. Address W, box 59, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR furniture, carpets and miscellaneous goods. MATTHEWS, 464 S. Main. 'Phone green 1225.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT THE HIGHEST possible price for your furniture, ring up GREEN 6094, or call 506 S. BROADWAY.

WANTED—GOOD LOT, SOUTHWEST; WILL trade cottage close in and cash. Address T, box 47, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED — FURNITURE, ALL KINDS. 'Phone red 3121. COLGAN'S, 316-318 S. Main. 16

WANTED—
Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED — WINDSOR RUBBER COLLARS, cuffs, etc.; wholesale, retail; liberal terms to agents. 422 S. BROADWAY. Tel. green 963.

WANTED—GOOD, LIVE AGENTS TO SELL the latest work; just out. 515 E. PINE ST., Santa Ana, Cal.

WANTED—
Work by the Day.

WANTED—JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT Agency. Carefully selected help of all kinds promptly furnished; labor furnished by day or hour. 642 S. SPRING. Tel. brown 1622.

WANTED—JAPANESE, HOUSE CLEANING, any work by hour, day. 605 W. 6TH. T. G. 601.

WANTED—
Partners.

WANTED—PARTNER; $600 REQUIRED FOR interest in good-paying office business; must have references; can easily make $100 monthly, besides interest in large deals now on hand. SECURITY BROKERAGE CO., 108 Bryson Blk.

WANTED—$700 CASH SECURES HALF INterest in paying office business; salary $35 per month; will guarantee profit and give security for investment if wished; experience unnecessary. DEWEY, 329 Copp Bldg. 12

WANTED — PARTNER; $2500 REQUIRED for half interest in old-established, good paying business; one speaking German preferred. Inquire A. C. GOLSH, 101 N. Broadway. 13

WANTED—
To Rent.

WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED modern house of 6 or 7 rooms; gas range, electric lights, porcelain bath; not far out; no children in family; one that has telephone would be more acceptable than if without. Address W, box 42, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE, LARGE LOT, by man and wife; no children; near car line. Address W, box 58, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—TO RENT FURNISHED HOUSE on orange ranch. Address CLIMIE, San Bernardino, Cal.

WANTED—
Rooms.

WANTED—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, CLOSE in; or part of cottage farther out. CHRISTIE & CO., 350 S. Broadway. 12

WANTED—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED — ONE LITTLE INFANT TO board by a lady who will love it and take care of it like a mother would; terms reasonable. Address W, box 48, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED—ORANGE SEED BED, 30,000 OR 50,000. G. O. HESLOP, Lamanda, Cal. 14

WANTED—FOR ITS KEEP, GOOD BUGGY horse, 1200 lbs. 224 FRANKLIN ST. 12

FOR SALE—
Hotels, Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; ROOMING-HOUSE, (15,) centrally located, west of Spring; large, sunny rooms; well furnished; good condition. MISS CONNER, 219 Wilcox Bldg. 12

FOR SALE — IMMEDIATELY, 21-ROOM house, full and making money; owner very sick and compelled to sell; price marked way down. J. C. OLIVER, 218 S. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE HOTEL IN suburban town, furnished, and on very liberal terms to right party. W. R. KING, 119 S. Broadway. Tel. 595 main. 12

FOR SALE — ROOMING-HOUSES. ALL sizes, all prices. READ & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Lands.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT ON 30TH ST., BEtween Main and Grand ave., will sell very low for cash or will exchange for Long Beach property. Address the owner, J. MYERS, 419 S. Spring st. 14

FOR SALE — LARGE BUILDING LOTS, southwest, $400; $30 cash, $10 per month; near Log Cabin. I. H. PRESTON, 204 Stimson Blk.

FOR SALE—YOU FURNISH THE SNAP IN house, lot or ranch; we have the cash customer. R. G. DOYLE, 116 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—$150; $5 MONTHLY; 40-FT. LOT, cement walk, curb; Vernon car to 52nd st. WIESENDANGER, 430 Douglas Block.

FOR SALE—
Country Property.

FOR SALE — FRUIT AND ALFALFA ranches. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Bd'way.

FOR SALE—
Suburban Property.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, ORANGE orchards, alfalfa ranches, houses and lots, hotels and rooming-houses, exchanges of all kinds. J. C. FLOYD, 118 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Houses.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE and lot in Los Angeles, chicken ranch, one acre, in city of Pomona, Cal., with navel orange, apricot and peach trees; 5-room house with bath, pantry, closets, cellar, gas; also sheds, chicken-houses, corrals, large incubator, brooders, 300 chickens; 10 minutes' walk from postoffice. Address A. E. B., 150 N. WHITE AE., Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—COST $1800 A YEAR AGO, BUT owner must go East at once, and offers this 5-room, modern cottage on E. 26th, with street graded, for $1200; well built; good neighborhood; clean side of street; bargain for any one. To buy or exchange property, go to BEN WHITE, 309 W. Second st. See exchange column. 12

FOR SALE—AT 1240 STAUNTON, 5 ROOMS, new and modern; lot 50x140; sewer and street work complete; will sell at a bargain on good terms; see this and make us an offer. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 South Broadway.

FOR SALE — S.E. CORNER 28TH AND McClintock, new and modern, 7-room cottage, corner lot, highly improved; owner wants to sell quick; see it and make offer. HOVIS & MARTIN, 136 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—NICE RESIDENCE, STABLE, large lot, choice location, near business center, 941 S. Flower; small payment, balance installments, or exchange. R. VERCH, 333 Douglas Block.

FOR SALE—$4000; A NEW HOUSE, EIGHT large rooms, one block from 10th st. and Figueroa; will finish to suit buyer. W. N. HOLWAY, 308 Henne Bldg.

FOR SALE—$3000, ONE-THIRD CASH, WILL buy new, modern, 10-room house in Wilshire Boulevard tract; lot 60x135 feet. Address 241 SAN PEDRO ST. 13

FOR SALE—NEAR WESTLAKE PARK, A 7-room house on a highly improved lot, 57½x150. Price $3000. BARCHIG & CO., 122 West Second st. 12

FOR SALE — NEW HOUSES, 1016 AND 1020 Westlake ave., 925 Grattan st., 1264 W. Adams; inspect them. TYLER & CO., 113 S. Broadway. 23

FOR SALE — HOUSES, COTTAGES AND lots, in any part of city; all prices, all sizes. READ & CULLEN, 508 S. B'dway.

FOR SALE—SAFE INVESTMENT; INSIDE property, $3000; paying 8 per cent. interest. R. VERCH, 333 Douglas Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF the city at prices to suit all. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — NICE LITTLE COTTAGE IN English colony at South Pasadena, $1350. RYDALL, Bryson Block. 13

FOR SALE—$5000; NEW HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, on high ground, close in; must sell. W. N. HOLWAY, 308 Henne Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE — FURNITURE, CARPETS AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR CASH OR ON TIME PAYMENTS. WE DEAL IN NEW AND GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVES, ETC. IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN OUR LINE, IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR PRICES AND TERMS. LOUDEN & OVERELL, 538-540 S. SPRING.

FOR SALE — NICE LINE SECOND-HAND sewing machines, $3, $5 and up; rent, $1.50 month. 349 S. Spring, L. A.; 25 E. Colorado, Pasadena. R. B. MOOREHEAD, manager.

FOR SALE—ANOTHER CARLOAD OF RUSsell pianos, just arrived; see them and save money in buying; investigate. H. C. GILBERT PIANO CO., Seventh and Broadway. 13

FOR SALE — BELGIAN FANCIER, 218 W. First. Yearly, $1; pedigree book, 100, by mail, $1.25; record, $1.25, 100 pages; stamps for samples; paper or blanks. WM. GALER. 13

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING THE CELEbrated Thistle bicycle, $50 for $35 and $40. Agents wanted everywhere. BURKE BROS., 458 S. Spring. 13

FOR EXCHANGE — A '99 MODEL CLEVEland bicycle with coaster brake for a good typewriter. Can see wheel at 237 W. FIRST. 13

FOR SALE — CHEAP; SHOWCASES, COUNters, shelving, doors and windows. We buy and sell. Ring up green 973. 216 E. FOURTH.

FOR SALE—ONE BABCOCK CARRIAGE, 2-seater; an excellent bargain for the purchaser. 1302 GIRARD ST. Tel. white 1696. 13

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID NO. 2 REMINGton typewriter, $30; write for sample work. L. & M. ALEXANDER, 121 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—MAGIC LANTERNS, NEW AND second-hand; moving pictures. BULLARD & BRECK, 131 Post, S. F.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND furnace and quantity hot-air pipe. Apply 125 E. FOURTH ST. 13

FOR SALE — APRICOT-PIT SHELLS FOR fuel; $3 per ton, delivered. NINTH and ALAMEDA STS. 13

FOR SALE—A LADY'S AND ONE GENT'S wheel in fine condition; must be sold. Call 458 S. SPRING. 12

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE FLEXIBLE SHAFT power horse-clipping machine. Inquire 219 E. FIRST ST. 14

FOR SALE—OAK CABINET, LETTER FILE, 8 drawers, locks. Room 445, WILCOX BLOCK. 15

FOR SALE — BRAND-NEW DOOR HINGES, all sizes; your choice, 5c pair. 300 E. FIRST. 12

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINES, $5 UP; rented, $1.50 month. ACKLEY, 507 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—COAL AND GASOLINE STOVES repaired. 935 N. MAIN. Tel. James 1621.

FOR SALE—NEW ALL-WOOL ART SQUARES 9x9, $4.50. 506 S. BROADWAY.

FOR EXCHANGE—
Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE — A MODEL 12-ACRE, highly improved clover and vegetable ranch near Portland; 5-room house, barn, cowsheds, brick dairy, etc.; fare on electric cars from Portland, 25c; price $2300 cash, or trade; want home here or Pasadena; must be seen to be appreciated; won't assume; fullest inspection. BEN WHITE, 309 W. Second st. 13

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE A LARGE LINE of eastern farm and city properties that can be advantageously exchanged for California. I make a specialty of such exchanges.
C. W. CONWAY,
311 Bradbury Bldg. Tel. red 3781.

FOR EXCHANGE—OVER 200 RANCHES, ALL prices; 150 houses and lots in city and surrounding towns. To buy or exchange, go to BEN WHITE, 309 W. Second st. 13

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR ACREAGE, or lots, 7-room home, Pasadena; mortgage $900. BEN WHITE, 309 W. Second. 12

FOR EXCHANGE—$350; FOR CITY OR TOWN property, 95 acres alfalfa land, Norwalk. BEN WHITE, 309 W. Second st. 12

FOR EXCHANGE — $3000; 10 ACRES, GLENdale, for home here; will assume. BEN WHITE, 309 W. Second st. 12

FOR EXCHANGE — $2000; 10-ROOM HOUSE, Santa Monica, for city. BEN WHITE, 309 W. Second st. 12

FOR EXCHANGE — EASTERN PROPERTY for Cal. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Bd'way.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEN WHITE WILL EXchange your property. 309 W. SECOND ST.

SWAPS—
All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR EXCHANGE—MEDIUM-SIZED HORSE; gentle; city broke; for pony. 1036 W. 22ND ST. 13

FOR EXCHANGE—A CREAM SEPERATOR. Call at 550 S. SPRING ST. 12

BATHS—
Vapor, Electrical and Massage.

ELECTRO - THERAPEUTIC INSTITUTE—Baths, electricity and scientific massage, cure rheumatism, paralysis, nervousness, constipation, chronic stomach and liver disorders, etc., both sexes; ladies' department in full charge of a lady physician; perfect satisfaction guaranteed; open at 9 a.m.; closes at midnight. Tel. red 2045. 316½ S. Spring st. MRS. J. D. ARMSTRONG, manager.

TRY MRS. BURT'S ELECTRIC MASSAGE treatments, guaranteed to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, stomach and other troubles by equalizing and increasing the circulation of the blood; both sexes; one hour treatment, $1; good help always in attendance. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded; open until midnight. 225½ WEST FIRST ST. Tel. red 2821.

THE FINEST ELECTRIC LIGHT BATH IN the city; scientific massage, electric treatment, salt glow and medicated baths; city physicians' references; lady attendant; open evenings. F. G. PURSSORD, 308 S. Hill st.

SULPHUME VAPOR AND ELECTRIC baths, massage and chiropody. Parlors 8 and 9, HOTEL NORMANDIE, 455 S. Broadway. 13

MAGNETIC TREATMENT, VAPOR BATHS, alcohol massage. ROOM 26, 120½ S. Spring st., third floor. 30

MASSAGE, ALCOHOL, VAPOR AND ELECtric baths. 517 S. BROADWAY, rooms 31-32. Tel. brown 704. 17

MASSAGE, ALCOHOL, VAPOR AND ELECtric baths. 517 S. BROADWAY, rooms 31-32.

MASSAGE, ALCOHOL, VAPOR AND ELECtric baths. 517 S. BROADWAY, rooms 31-32.

MARY E. SPEAR, I. W. HELLMAN BLDG., 142 S. Broadway, cor. Second, rooms 213-215.

MRS. STAHMER, 256 S. BROADWAY, ROOMS 2-3. Massage, vapor baths. Tel. red 1281.

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

DAY & DAY, REGISTERED PATENT ATtorneys; estab. over 50 years, have removed to larger offices. First floor STIMSON BLDG.

PIONEER PATENT AGENCY—22 YEARS IN Downey Block. HAZARD & HARPHAM.

BUSINESS CHANCES—
Miscellaneous.

$3500 TO $5000 WILL SECURE PERMANENT position as secretary, director and vice-president at good salary, and a safe, remunerative, protected investment, in an old and well-established corporation, financially sound, with the very highest bank and mercantile references. Call for interview on BRYANT, room 203, N.W. cor. First and Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—$1000; ONE OF THE BEST-PAYing bakeries in Southern California; 2 horses, wagon, 2 brick ovens, storeroom, shop, and everything complete; average sales $30 per day; best of reasons for selling. Apply to MOORE & BLACK, Props., Oxnard, Cal.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED PHOTO gallery; no competition; stock worth $3000; only $350 cash necessary; present owner must sell on account of family troubles; write immediately. Address W, box 41, TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY ANY kind of business, we have anything you want; our list too large to advertise them all. REED & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway.

$1000 PURCHASES ONE OF THE BEST bakeries in Southern California; daily sales, $25 to $30; situation, Oxnard. Particulars, RILEY & SCHMITZ, Oxnard, Cal.

FOR SALE — RESTAURANT, DOING $30 A day; a snap; must go East; if sold today, will take $300. READ & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LIVERY, CLOSE in, doing fine business. Bargain to right party. Address W, box 36, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE — FRUIT, CIGARS AND LIGHT grocery; fine corner; good living-rooms; $350. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—NICE HAT STORE; ELEGANT location; making money; $650, or invoice. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — ELEGANT NEW DELICACY store; cost $350; for $250; sick; must sell. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE SALOON, CLOSE IN, with 4-year lease; positive bargain; $1250. 13 I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — CREAMERY AND BUTTER store; has fine family trade; must sell; $350. READ & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway. 13

WE SELL YOUR BUSINESS OUT FOR cash; no charge for advertising. READ & CULLEN, 508 S. Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BUYERS AND SELLers—CALIFORNIA BUSINESS EXCHANGE, room 132, Stimson Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP; A FINE MARKET OR set of market fixtures. 1574 W. PICO ST. 14

WE HAVE 50 BUSINESS CHANCES. SECURITY BROKERAGE CO., 108 Bryson Block.

FOR SALE—A NICE BUSINESS. CALL 350 S. SPRING ST. 13

TO SELL OUT, SEE I. D. BARNARD, 116 S. Broadway. 12

OIL PROPERTY—
Miscellaneous.

WANTED — 5 MEN WITH $500 EACH TO HELP ORGANIZE AN OIL COMPANY THAT WILL GUARANTEE 5 PER CENT. PER MONTH FROM THE START; MONEY INVESTED APPLIES ON THE PURCHASE OF PRODUCING PROPERTY. ADDRESS W, BOX 38, TIMES OFFICE.

SUNSET——SUNSET——SUNSET——
——780 acres of——
choice Sunset oil land, Kern county, to lease on easy terms, with privilege of purchase. CLARK & BRYAN,
——127 W. 3rd, or——
CHAS. W. ALLEN,
126 Hellman Block, cor. 2nd and Broadway.

NO STOCK, NO WILDCAT, NO ROTTEN schemes; 10, 20, 40, 200 acres proven oil land; also 40, 80 acres for lease; all in Kern River oil field, Bakersfield. We are producers in Kern River field; have been on the ground from the first; are thoroughly conversant with oil properties of Kern county. NEWTON CARMAN & SOMES, room 416, Douglas Bldg. 22

"PETROLEUM IN CALIFORNIA" — ALL about our oil fields and their production; contains complete information and a list of all oil companies in the State, and facts obtainable nowhere else; fully illustrated; 164 pages; price $1; all book sellers. LIONEL V. REDPATH, publisher, 405 Blanchard Bldg. Tel. black 1346, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE — ANY OR ALL OF THE FOLlowing gilt-edged stocks to the highest cash bidder (don't want real estate:) 200 shares New Century, 750 Fullerton Oil, 1100 Eureka Crude, 2000 S. C. O. & F. Co., 7000 Sunset Consolidated; would prefer to sell to private parties rather than brokers. Address W, box 54, TIMES OFFICE.

J. M. HERNDON,
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Member Los Angeles Oil Exchange. Money advanced to buy and loans made on approved listed oil stocks. Your business solicited. City or New York bank references. Tel. James 3191. J. M. HERNDON, 218 S. Broadway. 13

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Brokers, 305 W. Second st.,
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If you want orders for oil stocks promptly and carefully executed, place them with us.

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INVESTORS, ATTENTION — OIL LANDS; fine locations in proven territory. Call or send stamp for our latest lists. Don't delay. Also headquarters since 1885 for school and government lands. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, 237 W. First. 13

OIL PROSPECTUSES, STOCK CERTIFIcates, booklets, dodgers, letter circulars, letter heads, envelopes, etc., printed at short notice and reasonable prices by the TIMES JOB OFFICE, 110-112 N. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal. 23

WILSON COMPANY, OIL STOCK BROKERS, MEMBERS OF OIL EXCHANGE, 305 LAUGHLIN BLDG. 'PHONE 2531 RED.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LEASES AND LANDS in Kern River district, famous 28-29; proven district; reasonable terms. F. L. DEVER, 201 Stimson Block. 16

WANTED — SOME GOOD OIL LAND IN Whittier or Fullerton districts. Address W, box 56, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—4000 SHARES BARDSDALE OIL Co. stock at 5c per share. Room 411, CALIFORNIA BANK BLDG. 14

TO LET—
Furnished Houses.

TO LET—FURNISHED 8-ROOM RESIDENCE near Westlake Park, with bath, gas and coal ranges, piano and all modern conveniences; rent very reasonable to small family of adults for a year. WRIGHT & CALLENDER, Wright & Callender Bldg., 323 S. Hill.

TO LET — A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, PARTLY furnished, 2113 W. Sixth st., opposite Westlake Park; finest location in city; rent $15. Address I. N. INSKEEP, 212 W. Third, or Tel. black 2651. 12

TO LET—NEAR WESTLAKE PARK, 6-ROOM cottage, completely furnished, on Ingraham st.; large garden and stable; no invalids or children. Inquire at 1126 INGRAHAM. 14

TO LET — A 9-ROOM, MODERN HOUSE, newly furnished, close in; rent $30; furniture for sale, $500, one-half cash; no agents. Address W, box 53, TIMES OFFICE. 13

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, NICELY FURnished; laundry, closets and bath; also furnished rooms for housekeeping. Key 920 S. FIGUEROA ST. 13

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 1400 WEST 11th st., 9 rooms, electricity, lawn, barn. Apply DR. W. R. HOLLADAY, Hellman bldg.

TO LET—$100; A VERY ELEGANTLY FURnished 10-room house near Westlake Park. J. C. OLIVER, 218 S. Broadway. 12

TO LET — 1978 ESTRELLA AVE., LOWER floor, 5 large, sunny rooms; completely furnished; very desirable. 13

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED SIX-room cottage, GRAND AVE., 1104. Call today or 'phone Macy 326. 3

TO LET — FURNISHED COTTAGE, 316 S. FREMONT AVE. Reasonable to good tenants. 14

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, 6 ROOMS; modern, new, close in. 128 N. HOPE ST. 13

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES, $15 TO $50. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT 613 RAMPART ST., $75 per month; adults only. 17

TO LET — FURNISHED 5-ROOM COTTAGE. Inquire 1053 S. FIGUEROA ST. 13

TO LET—
Flats.

TO LET—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, FURnished 10-room flat, partly filled with roomers. 128 E. 10TH. 13

TO LET—
Rooms.

TO LET—LARGE, COOL, NEWLY FURnished rooms; summer rates, $7 to $12; transient, 50c; community kitchen and dining-room, free baths; quiet and homelike. 'Phone green 704. HOTEL NAHANT, 737 S. Broadway.

TO LET — ONE OR TWO LARGE, NEWLY and handsomely furnished rooms in beautiful private residence; family of 2; bath, with instantaneous heater; to gentlemen only; references. 2315 S. FIGUEROA. 14

TO LET—SUITE OF SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, ground floor, suitable for studio or two gentlemen; on Olive near Fourth; very reasonable. Address W, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 12

TO LET — AT THE WATAUGA, 123 N. Broadway. Central, near Times Bldg. Quiet, modern 60-room house; large rooms, single or suites; free baths; best references.

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS; CLEAN, airy suite; southwest exposure; also single rooms. 121 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 14

TO LET — HOUSEKEEPING AND OTHER rooms, $1.25 per week and up. THE VERMONT, opposite Peoples' Store. 13

TO LET — 3 NICE, SUNNY, FURNISHED housekeeping rooms; good location; Traction car line. 1428 BUSH ST. 14

TO LET—THREE VERY PLEASANT, SUNNY rooms for light housekeeping; also single rooms. 846 S. OLIVE ST. 13

TO LET—HOUSEKEEPING SUITE; GRATE, sunny, bath; $8; cheap single rooms. ROCHESTER, 1012 Temple st. 12

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN handsome private residence. 647 S. GRAND AVE. No children. 22

TO LET—NEWLY-FURNISHED SUNNY rooms in private family; board if desired. 536 S. MAIN. 13

TO LET—2 FRONT, SUNNY ROOMS; HOUSEkeeping allowed; single rooms, $1.50 week. 417 TEMPLE ST. 13

TO LET—50c, 75c WEEK, FURNISHED, UNfurnished rooms. 110 E. WASHINGTON ST. 5

TO LET — HOTEL MACKENZIE, 449½ S. Spring, furnished rooms, $6 month and up.

TO LET—3 NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS for ladies or gentlemen. 813 W. 11TH ST. 14

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping. Inquire 530 WALL ST.

TO LET—2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. THE LAWRENCE, cor. Fifth and Olive. 13

TO LET—SUNNY, FURNISHED SUITES FOR light housekeeping. 345 S. HOPE.

TO LET—SUNNY, FURNISHED ROOMS IN new house. 749 S. FLOWER ST. 13

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, $1 WEEK. 618½ S. SPRING. 14

TO LET—
Houses.

TO LET — THE L. A. VAN, TRUCK AND Storage Co.'s padded vans for moving; separate rooms in a new fire-proof warehouse for storing; rates of insurance the lowest in Los Angeles; experienced packers; private cars for shipping household goods to and from all points at cut rates; expert safe movers. R. H. DUNSTON, manager, office 404½ S. Broadway. Tel. main 872. Residence, Tel. red 1466.

TO LET—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODern improvements, to desirable party; 7 minutes from heart of city. Apply 1636 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., near Boyle ave. 13

TO LET—COSY 7-ROOM COTTAGE; ELECtricity, solar heater, bath, lawn, flowers, trees; half block to car line; $18 with water. Apply 530 LAUGHLIN BLDG.

TO LET — UNFURNISHED, COMFORTABLE little cottage on hills, close in; 4 rooms, open grate, bath; rent $11. Apply at 704 CALIFORNIA ST. 12

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, NEWLY TINTed; must be seen to be appreciated; cellar; lawn kept in order; to adults only. 612 E. 21ST ST. 12

TO LET—$8, STORE, 3 ROOMS, CELLAR, 903 E. 9th; $25 each, store, room, 25x100, 531 Santee st. T. WIESENDANGER, 430 Douglas.

TO LET — A NICE COTTAGE, 1400 MAPLE AVE.; 4 rooms, bath, gas, electric light, lawn, flowers. 14

TO LET—9-ROOM HOUSE, NEARLY NEW, $30 per month. 1200 W. 30TH ST. Key next door.

TO LET—HOUSES, LARGE AND SMALL. T. L. PATTERSON, 206½ S. Broadway.

TO LET—COSY 5-ROOM COTTAGE; BATH, solar heater and barn. 837 E. 22ND ST. 15

TO LET—BEKINS VAN & STORAGE, 244 S. Bdway; cut-rate freight office.

TO LET—NEW, MODERN 7-ROOM HOUSE. Apply to OWNER, 943 W. 12th. 14

TO LET—
Rooms and Board.

TO LET—CHOICE, SUNNY, NEWLY FURnished rooms and excellent board in a private family; modern house; gas, electricity, porcelain bath, etc.; telephone; neat grounds; references. 136 W. PICO ST., near Hill. 13

TO LET — SELECT COUPLE CAN FIND board and room; first-class accommodations; large, elegant grounds. 935 S. FIGUEROA. 14

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT board; convenient location; large grounds. ROSE LAWN VILLA, Seventh and Spring. 15

TO LET—LOVELY, SUNNY ROOMS ON first and second floors; gas, bath, etc.; excellent table; family home. 648 S. OLIVE. 13

TO LET—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BEST table board; rates very reasonable. 'Phone green 1511. 837 S. GRAND AVE.

TO LET — 1508 S. GRAND AVE., NEWLY furnished, sunny rooms, with or without board. 13

TO LET—THE CREEDE, 601 S. FIGUEROA. Select accommodations; beautiful grounds.

TO LET—
Lodging-houses, Storerooms.

TO LET — LIGHT FRONT OFFICE ON ground floor on First st., between Spring and Broadway, $25 per month; or $17 with a tenant that will use desk room in the rear. Call on MILLER, 227 W. First st. 13

TO LET—IN REDLANDS, NEW LODGING-house, 22 rooms, unfurnished; near depots. Address F. G. FERAUD, Redlands, Cal. 13

TO LET—WINDOW AND SPACE IN STORE; fine location. CHRISTIE & CO., 350 S. Broadway. 12

TO LET—
Farming Lands.

TO LET—ON SHARES, 100 ACRES GRAIN land at Burbank, 30 acres fruit, fine buildings; abundance water free. Apply 11. B. SMITH, on premises. 16

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, PONY AND cart; best-matched rig in city; pony safe for children to drive; good saddler. EAGLE STABLE, 122 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—25 BROILERS, 3 WHITE LEGhorn pullets, 1 Buff Cochin rooster, Brahma hen with 20 chicks, thoroughbreds. Apply today, 1806 E. 15TH ST. 12

FOR SALE — BAY MARE, 10 YEARS OLD; gentle, city broke, good driver, $20; must sell, as I am leaving city. Call 323 S. GRAND AVE. 13

FOR SALE — ARIZONA AND MEXICAN stock cattle and feeders; prices and grades to suit. SCHOLEFIELD & RICHEY, Tucson, Ariz.

FOR SALE—FINE SORREL DRIVING MARE, 9 years old; sound and gentle. Address Box 70, SOUTH PASADENA. 13

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED POLAND China sow, over year old, $16. WM. O. ROLSTON, El Monte. 16

FOR SALE—NICE LARGE WORK HORSE; or trade. At the RACE TRACK, in stable 1, you will find her. 13

FOR SALE—A WELL-MATCHED TEAM OF young work horses. Apply to A. MARQUIS, Burbank, Cal. 13

FOR SALE — BLACK COCKER SPANIELS, all ages, $10. GEO. T. BECKERS, 4716 Vermont ave. 13

FOR SALE—HOMING PIGEONS AND BANtam chickens. 1516 MAPLE AVE. near Pico st. 13

FOR SALE—SPAN FINE MARES, AGED 5 years; weight 2000. 307 E. FIRST ST., city. 13

FOR SALE — HANDSOME 900-LB. SADDLE horse, cheap, $35. 863 FLOWER. 13

LIVE STOCK WANTED—

WANTED — A TEAM OF YOUNG, SOUND mules, weighing about 1200 lbs. each. Address, with full particulars, P. O. BOX 83, Pomona, Cal. 12

WANTED—TO BUY BUGGY HORSE; MUST be gentle and sound. Address W, box 43, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED — AT 133 N. MAIN, PIGEONS, young or old; no fancy prices paid. 12

WANTED—TO BUY A HORSE FOR DELIVery. Call 514 S. MAIN ST., L. A. 14

WANTED—TO BUY FAT STOCK AT 320 TEMPLE ST.

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With Dates and Departures.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE EXCURSIONS—PERsonally conducted excursions leave Los Angeles every Tuesday for Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Chicago, Buffalo, New York City and Boston, via the scenic line, Salt Lake City and Colorado Springs. Special excursion rates to Chicago in the near future. Call at the new office, 237 S. SPRING ST. No trouble to answer questions. Tel. Main 960.

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MONEY PRIVATELY LOANED ON [illegible] tels, collaterals, pianos, jewelry, [illegible] salaries and approved oil stocks [illegible] the exchange; money loaned to [illegible] ple at 50c per month on each $10 [illegible] ten weeks. Why pay big interest? [illegible] plan. Ladies entrance, room 201. Also on real estate west of Main and [illegible] First st., in $1000 to $2000 loans; [illegible] longest time. J. M. HERNDON, 218 S. Broadway. Tel. James 3191.

IOWA LOAN AND INVESTMENT A[illegible] tion, incorporated, loan their own [illegible] all kinds of collateral security, [illegible] school warrants, personal notes [illegible] dorser, jewelry, diamonds, pianos [illegible] moval; also first-mortgage loans on [illegible] tate; loans renewed any time by [illegible] interest; all business strictly [illegible] lowest interest. Ladies' entrance, [illegible] gentlemen's entrance, 214 STIMSON [illegible]

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, [illegible] elry, pianos, carriages, bicycles, all [illegible] collateral security. Will loan you more [illegible] less interest, hold your goods longer [illegible] one; no commissions, appraisers, [illegible] bill of sale; tickets issued; storage [illegible] our warehouse. LEE BROS., 402 S. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN FOR BUILDING OR [illegible] improved city property, or in good [illegible] towns, AT LOW RATES on a "NEW P[illegible] Interest decreases as you pay. STATE [illegible] TUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASS'N, [illegible] Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

MONEY ALWAYS READY FOR LA[illegible] small loans on real estate or [illegible] loans to teachers and other salaried [illegible] without security; real estate loans [illegible] to 7 per cent. per annum. T. W. T. [illegible] ARDS, 430 Douglas Bldg.

$750,000 TO LOAN—
LOWEST RATES.
R. G. Lunt, agent the German Savings [illegible] Loan Society, San Francisco.
140 S. BROADWAY, Hellman Bl[illegible]

EQUITABLE LOAN SOCIETY—
Makes real estate loans which may be [illegible] off in full or in part at any time; [illegible] very low rates. Office with BANK OF COMMERCE, cor. First and Broadway.

LOANS MADE TO SALARIED PE[illegible] holding permanent position, without [illegible] easy payments; no publicity. TRADERS' EX[illegible] CHANGE, room 22, Bryson Blk. Tel. [illegible]

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MERCANTILE LOAN CO.—CASH ADVA[illegible] salaried people. Room 112, HELLMAN [illegible] 223 W. Second st. 9 a.m., 5 p.m., 7-8 [illegible] 'Phone main 1337.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE [illegible] curity in large or small amounts. COC[illegible] RAN & WILLIAMS, northeast cor. [illegible] and Broadway.

TO LOAN—$250 TO $25,000 ON CITY OR C[illegible] try real estate. LEE A. M'CONNELL & [illegible] real estate and loans, Frost Bldg. [illegible] Broadway.

SELL YOUR OLD JEWELRY AND SIL[illegible] ware at mint prices to WM. T. SMITH & CO., the gold refiners and assayers, 114 N. Main st.

$500,000 TO LOAN AT 5 TO 7 PER C[illegible] net on choice city residence or business [illegible] erty. F. Q. STORY, 303 Henne Block, [illegible] Third st.

IF YOUR SECURITY IS GOOD, YOU [illegible] get large or small amounts at current [illegible] of H. KENNEDY & CO., 134 S. Broa[illegible]

MONEY AT 4½ TO 8 PER CENT. NET [illegible] cording to size and character of loan. [illegible] WARD D. SILENT & CO., 218 W. Second [illegible]

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE [illegible] their notes without indorser; 9 to 5; evenings 7 to 8. TOUSLEY, 236 Wilcox Bldg.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Sec[illegible] ond st., loan money on any good real [illegible] Building loans made.

$500 TO $10,000, PRIVATE MONEY, 6 [illegible] cent. LOCKHART & SON, 117 S. Broa[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY RESI[illegible] dence property. C. N. Brundage, Hotel [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE [illegible] WHITE MORTIMER, room 73, Temple [illegible]

$40,000 PRIVATE MONEY. 5 TO 6 PER cent. WM. R. BURKE, 215½ N. Spring.

MONEY WANTED—

WANTED—YOU CAN GET 4 PER CENT [illegible] certificates, computed from day deposited [illegible] day withdrawn, or 1c per day per $100 on [illegible] book balances.
EQUITABLE LOAN SOCIETY,
With Bank of Commerce, First and B'[illegible]

WANTED—$100 TO $10,000 AT 8 PER CE[illegible] interest, payable semi-annually; paid up cap[illegible] ital, $600,000; send for booklet. State [illegible] Building and Loan Association, 141 S. B'[illegible]

WANTED—CITY LOANS, $2000, $1700, [illegible] at 7 per cent.; also $900 on ranch. W. N. HOLWAY, 308 Henne Bldg.

STOCKS AND BONDS—

GOLD BONDS—

United States, governments, 2 per cent.
U. S. Mexico, " [illegible] per cent.
British "New" " [illegible] per cent.
Imperial German, " 3½ per cent.
Swedish, " [illegible] per cent.

We have a few small blocks of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. local gold bonds which are splendid securities, and advise their purcha[illegible]

ADAMS-PHILLIPS COMPANY,
Room 1, Laughlin Bldg. 315 S. Broadw[illegible]

FOR SALE—1000 SHARES BLACK [illegible] $1.15 for few days. BOX 170, Jerome, Ari[illegible]

PERSONAL—
Business.

PERSONAL—
THE NEW PALMISTRY
——"Quinto"——

The greatest scientific occult reader in the world, just arrived from London and New York.

"La Nouvelle Chiromancie"
Embraces phrenology, physiognomy, chiromomy, astral and psychic influence, giving most marvelous revelations. "Quinto" is the recognized society palmist, and has been consulted by the royal families of England and the elite of London and New York. Ladies may call without misgivings. "Quinto" is a gentleman, "cela suffit." Consultations daily from 11 a.m. to 5; evenings, 7 to 9. Terms from $1. Advice on everything, chances of success, etc. 212 S. BROADWAY.

PERSONAL—BUTTER, 25c; COOKING BUTter, 20c; cheese, 12½c; bacon, 11c; 10 lbs. lard, 80c; 4 cans milk, 25c; 5 cans [illegible] 25c; 7 deviled ham, 25c; baking powder, [illegible] lb.; 7 lbs. rice, 25c; 6 lbs. peas, 25c; 10 lbs. beans, 25c; 10 lbs. hominy, 25c; 10 [illegible] peaches, 25c; cereal coffee, 5c; Mocha Java, 25c; mixed tea, 20c. ECONOMIC, 207 S. Los Angeles st.

PERSONAL — GO AND HAVE A READING with MRS. M. A. TABOR, the well-known psychic, parlors at 121½ W. Fifth st. Through the aid of your spirit friends and [illegible] she can tell you more about yourself [illegible] business than any one you ever consulted. Make appointments to attend her wonderful phenomenal seances.

PERSONAL — IN CASE OF DOUBT, OR IF you are in trouble and want advice in regard to business, love or otherwise, don't fail to consult Mme. Wesley, the card reader and healer. She will guide you to success. [illegible] makes a specialty of healing ladies and children. 306½ S. BROADWAY, rooms 3 and [illegible] Price 25c.

PERSONAL — MME. LEO IS LOCATED AT 1307 W. 41ST ST. Tells past, present and future; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriage. All those in trouble [illegible] business, love and family affairs should see her. Hours from 10 to 5, except Sunday.

PERSONAL — MRS. PARKER, PALMIST, life reading, business, lawsuits, removals, travels, mineral locations described; property, speculations, love, health and all affairs of life. 416½ S. SPRING ST., room 3, 50c and $1.

PERSONAL — DR. GREEN, LIFE READER, tells past, present and future; business, love; readings daily, 50c; satisfaction guaranteed; test circle this evening, 8; admission 10c. [illegible] S. SPRING.

PERSONAL—MRS. CUSTER, PALMIST AND astrological readings; business a specialty. The Portland, room 114, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

PERSONAL — CARL MYERS, PALMIST; readings, 50c. 304 S. HILL ST., Los Angeles.

MINING—
And Assaying.

MINING WITHOUT RISK OF LOSS CAN only be done by having your mine surveyed and ore bodies absolutely located by Brown's "Electro-geodetic Ore Finder," a discovery equal to the telephone in importance and value. We are now ready to contract for surveys of mines. Treasury stock offered at 25c; par value $1. No better investment ever offered. Write for prospectus, or call upon ELECTRO-GEODETIC MINING CO., 528-530 Stimson Bldg.

WM. T. SMITH & CO., THE ORIGINAL gold refiners and assayers; thirty (30) years' experience; bullion buyers to any amount; 114 N. MAIN ST.

PURCHASERS WANTED WITH READY capital for two low-grade Arizona gold mines, fully equipped and well developed; prices $250,000 and $35,000; owners deal direct; no agents. Address W, box 32, TIMES OFFICE. 11

ASSAYING OUTFIT COMPLETE FOR SALE cheap. Address R, box 5, TIMES OFFICE.

W. R. MARTIN—
ASSAYER. 281 WILSON BLOCK.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—

E. E. ROWE, LAWYER—16 YEARS' PRACtice in courts and U. S. Land-Office; specialties, mining, corporation and probate laws; collections made. 108 Bryson Blk. Tel. [illegible]

ADVICE FREE; NO FEE WITHOUT SUCcess; divorce laws a specialty; damages. J. H. SMITH, 115 Bryson Block.

DIVORCE LAWS A SPECIALTY. ADVICE free. W. W. HOLCOMB, Att'y, 211 W. First.

The Times' Home Study Circle.

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

LITERARY TALKS AND REMINISCENSES.

XVII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

(Concluded.)

THE creator of Zenobia did not worship at the shrine of Margaret. He probably valued silence more than speech. Hawthorne had, be it remarked, the strongest horror of being bored, but his manners were so perfect that this peculiarity always passed for shyness. Read his description of Concord in "Mosses from an Old Manse," of the "variety of queer, strangely-dressed, oddly-behaved people, most of whom took upon themselves to be important agents of the world's destiny, yet were simply bores of a very intense water." Earnestness and absurdity strove for the prize as they have done, be it whispered, ever since in New England. The subdivisions of philosophy were legion; each sought to express itself in life. The community of Brook farm was founded that men might hoe beans together in the beauty of the idea, but the idea even about hoeing beans was not a unit; everybody had his own. When the abolition struggle came, grotesqueness and earnestness united under the flag of a great cause and sincerity gained the day.

Whittier was the poet of anti-slavery. His muse had a limited range of expression, but a pure and true note. He had the religious fervor of an old prophet, and the cause of the oppressed was the bone of his religion. He wrote stirring war lyrics, Quaker though he was, and touching appeals to humanity. He was also the poet of all that

SUNNYSIDE, IRVING'S HOUSE ON THE HUDSON.

is sane and stanch and good in New England country life. "Snow Bound" is our "Cotter's Saturday Night." One can see in his poems how near to the household heart and conscience the slavery question came. It is this intimate association of public and private right that makes the strength of a nation; in moments of prosperity we are too apt to let the tie relax.

But the book of the anti-slavery question was not a poem. The words that carried conviction round the globe were not winged with meter; they

J. FENIMORE COOPER.

were not even chosen with any special literary care. It was the story of Uncle Tom that fired all hearts. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was literal truth, with a touch of melodrama. It made the scenes of plantation life a vivid reality to readers of all languages, and though its literary importance inevitably waned with the turning of the wheel of events, it has kept the boards and its hold on the affections. Mrs. Stowe was also the leader in a humbler and more literary cause. Her short stories of New England village life were the first afield and started the minds of observant writers in that direction.

A legacy beyond prose or poetry that the war times left us is the memory of Abraham Lincoln. His speeches are part of the treasures of our literature. His very witticisms ought to be, for, man of action though he was, he had the insight, the poetic flash, the perception of the absurd and the profound in their vital relations which belong to creative genius. He stood for American thought in the stress and strug-

HAWTHORNE AT 46.

gle of events as Emerson stood for it in its abstract and philosophical expression, and he had preëminently the quality which Emerson most lacked—a sympathetic comprehension of actual erring, suffering humanity.

The country was making historians as fast as it made history. Prescott, Bancroft, Motley and Parkman all belong to this epoch and add to its luster, but their works have to give place in a brief summary like the present to those of the poets and men of letters who are more in the line of the belles-lettres.

Were the Cambridge poets less patriotic or less American than Emerson or Whittier? Did they go abroad for their subjects or follow English models? Were they less bound up with their country's aims and struggles? Not at all; but they represented the element of culture, and it is the mission and special good of culture to be cosmopolitan, to promote understanding and the commerce of literature. Longfellow and Lowell as successive occupants of the chair of belles-lettres at Harvard for a long array of years

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

brought all that is best in foreign as well as English literature before the minds of American youth. They were in close touch with art and life abroad, and carried over cargoes of American literature in exchange.

Longfellow was the most amply endowed of all our poets, the one who sang "to one clear harp in divers tones." His verse is always melodious, and the range of his meters is extraordinarily varied from the seldom-used hexameter of "Evangeline" and the swinging rhythm of "Hiawatha," both so well adapted to their new-world subjects, to the ballad, the sonnet, the lyric, even blank verse, though he seems to have cared less for that form. He failed in none of these; he was master of each. His sonnets are very fine. His choice of subjects was also catholic; they are culled from mythology, art, ethics, from the patriotic questions of his day, and from the traditional and actual life of his country. To read him is like listening to a voice of fine resonance and compass which is sweetest in its lowest tones. It is in a certain number of lyrics which bring us into what George William Curtis has called "the twilight of the mind, in which the little facts of life are saddened in view of their relation to the eternal laws of time and change," that Longfellow is in his best and most lovable mood. Their have the tenderness and grace, the combination of perfect simplicity and popularity with artistic expression which mark the lyric at its best; indeed, they are a successful transplantation of that flower of song to our soil.

Lowell has something, too, of this grace and charm, but not in the same perfection. His lyrics are less beautiful than some of his longer poems, especially "The Cathedral" and the "Commemoration Ode." His range is less wide than that of his predecessor in the chair of belles-lettres at Harvard, but it includes humor, a trait which is missing in Longfellow. Humor, shrewdness and good sense went hand

BRYANT AT ABOUT 30.

in hand with vigorous versification in the composition of the "Biglow Papers." He was a prose writer, besides being a poet; his essays standing like those of Matthew Arnold, in rank and file with his verse. He was a wit as well, and reconciled the world to his country by after-dinner speeches when he represented us at the court of St. James. Since his death he has been shown to us as one of the most delightful of letter writers, and we have another pleasure in store in the complete biography which will ere long be given to the world.

Lowell comes so near in many ways to Longfellow that he has slipped in, against the laws of precedence, between the older poet and Oliver Wendell Holmes, the contemporary of Longfellow. But what figure can more fittingly close a paper on the golden age of American literature than that of the poet who, starting almost with the first of the period, was almost its latest survivor, the member of the class of '29, which he celebrated on its anniversaries with a brilliancy, versification and wit such as no other college class that "keeps a poet" ever had in its employ? Holmes was sui generis, with great gifts trimly cut, a kind of scientific precision in the realm of fancy, and a humorous way of waiting to be dragged out by the occasion before he gave the rein to his muse. He was doctor and professor first, poet afterward and always. He wrote "Old Ironsides" and the "Ballad of the Boston Tea Party" in spirited vein; he drew the charming portrait of "Dorothy Q.;" he has a few serious poems like "The Last Leaf," "The Chambered Nautilus," "Under the Violet," in which a very true feeling is expressed with great delicacy and self-restraint. And he punned and jested in capital verses, giving of the abundance of his mind, taking the public into his confidence without unbending for a moment in the reticence and delightful flavor of his mental attitude, making it laugh as it had perhaps never laughed at anything so fastidiously delicate in tone.

In his essays he accomplished the reticence of putting away his wit in favor of a sort of modern Addisonian humor of a delightful flavor. The autocrat was a little more approachable than the poet. To the last of his honored life he was unflagging in literary charm, and the thought how few years have passed since he entertained us "Over the Teacups" is a reminder that our golden age was only the day before yesterday.

SOPHIA KIRK.

[OUR DAILY STORY.]

HER REVENGE.

BY ELIZABETH M. GILMER.

HE WAS very young and he held desperate views of life, born of boundless ignorance, and inexperience. She was a woman, no longer in her first youth, but with that about her that made the mere pink and white prettiness of girlhood seem as insipid as bread and butter. In every line of her lissome figure, in every fold of her thin black dinner gown, in the very air with which she turned to the callow youth at her side, there was all of the fascination of the woman of the world—the woman who is sophisticated, who knows life, and who makes you feel with subtle flattery that the present moment is like some rare wine that she is sipping delicately, lingeringly, with all a connoisseur's appreciation of its flavor.

She had, in truth, rather shrugged her shoulders when her hostess had told young Grigsby to take her into dinner, but—the lady was amusing her. He was a newspaper reporter. He talked shop, and she liked people who talked shop. It showed you the under side of things, and how the wheels go around. Just now the boy had been giving her the history of the latest murder sensation. A man, an Italian, who kept a flower stall, had been found dead with a knife thrust through his heart, and his face buried among his roses. There was no evidence of any struggle. The man had no enemies so far as known. Not a penny of money had been taken. There was absolutely no clew either to the murderer, or to a motive for the deed.

"Depend on it," said the youth with

A SERVANT WAS FILLING THE WOMAN'S GLASS WITH WINE.

all the self-confidence of the amateur detective, "a woman did it. The man was a handsome fellow, and he had just been married. Back of it all you will see that there is some black-eyed Beatrice, or Tessa he had made love to, and then forgotten. The old story, you know—the woman scorned. Its the kind of a thing a woman always revenges."

"Oh, not always, surely," the woman replied, with a flicker of a smile, "murders are so unpleasant, and——"

"Different strata of society, different methods," the boy interrupted. "In her set the woman scorned takes her revenge with a knife. In ours she takes it—God knows how."

A servant was filling the woman's glass with wine. She watched it as the bubbles rose up the crystal stem, and beaded it with jewels and there was a little pause before she spoke.

"Perhaps you are right" she said, "each of us avenges our own wrongs, and slights—our hurt hearts and our wounded pride—in our own way. Curiously enough, I have just been watching a little drama, a comedy or tragedy, as you like, that proves your point—with a difference.

"Shall I tell you the story? Yes? It begins back in the dark ages—oh, fifteen years ago, and, as a dramatist would say, both scenes occur at the same summer resort. The heroine was a—a—friend of mine, and at that time she was a mere slip of a girl. Picture to yourself a thin, childish figure, with a mop of red brown hair and great intense eyes that always seemed too big for the wistful, little face. Think of her as one utterly ignorant of all the world's ways, but with a hungry, passionate little soul, yearning for love, for music, for beauty, for a wider horizon, for all that goes to make up the salt and savor of life.

"It happened that that summer an old aunt had taken the girl with her to some springs, and chance threw her with a man of the world, cultured, brilliant, traveled, so unlike the men she had ever known in her crude life he seemed to her the very god of her

"WELL, I AM D——D," HE SAID.

dreams. There was not a charm of his polished manners, not a turn of his quick wit, not an elegance or luxury of his toilette that did not thrill her every sense with delight. What he saw in her, heaven knows. Perhaps in some dim way her soul called to his, and for a time he answered it. Perhaps her very ignorance of life diverted one who was world-wise and weary. At any rate he found the little country girl amusing, and devoted himself to her.

"It's a platitude, isn't it," went on the woman with the throb of pity in her voice, "to say that the girl fell in love with him? What chance has the little helpless, fluttering bird against the serpent that ensnares it? To the girl it was like the coming true of all that she had ever hoped or dreamed. He fed her alert brain as well as her heart. He talked to her of books, he described for her the strange places of the earth where he had traveled, he pictured to her the great singers and actors he had heard, and she choked with the tense emotion of that moment when the artist holds the house spellbound, before the tumultuous applause. Her sympathy and her understanding were like a strung harp that only needed his touch to wake into music, and so he taught her love. Then, suddenly, one night he stooped and kissed her—and it was no longer a child, but a woman who looked up in his eyes, with an awakened soul.

"In a few days he went away. The summer was ended. He had amused himself teaching the little girl how to love, but he had tired of the game, and he threw her aside as a child does a toy it has wearied of and broken. As for the girl she had her bad quarter of an hour in which she learned many things. She learned to cover up a breaking heart with a smile, and to laugh to keep from weeping. She learned the shame that scorches a woman's soul when she gives her love unsought, and when she had learned her lesson, she knew that all her innocent, girlish trust and faith was dead, and that come who might in life she would have nothing but the lees of her love to give him. She had offered the brimming cup to another, and he had quaffed it, and thrown it carelessly aside.

"You are not to think the man was bad," went on the woman, "he was merely careless. He had amused himself with the girl, and it was her misfortune that she was too young and too ignorant to understand the game, and so got hurt. But time brings strange revenges. While the girl was still young enough to profit by it the old aunt died, and left her a fortune. She went abroad, traveled, studied, knew many, many people in many lands, and was no more the little ignorant country girl, but a personage. People don't grieve always over a lost love, you know, but still underneath everything else in her heart was the smart of the side of things, and how the wheels go around. Just now the boy had been giving her the history of the latest murder sensation. A man, an Italian, who kept a flower stall, had been found dead with a knife thrust through his heart, and his face buried among his roses. There was no evidence of any struggle. The man had no enemies so far as known. Not a penny of money had been taken. There was absolutely no clew either to the murderer, or to a motive for the deed.

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GREAT FINDS IN CRETE.

An Aboriginal Civilization—A Royal Palace With the Oldest Throne in Europe.

[Athens Correspondence, London Times:] Although the great importance of Crete, as a centre of early civilization has long been recognized, comparatively little progress has hitherto been made in bringing to light the abundant remains of the prehistoric age which undoubtedly exist in almost every part of this interesting and once celebrated island. The realm of the legendary Minos, the great conqueror and lawgiver, who, at the close of his temporal reign took his seat on the dread tribunal of the nether world, the abode of Daedalus, the father of architecture and plastic art, the haunt of the mysterious Dactyls, the earliest artificers in iron and bronze, the refuge of Europa and the birthplace of Zeus himself, Crete was in remote times the home of a highly developed culture which vanished before the dawn of history. The fertile island, with its thriving population and its hundred Homeric cities—centum urbes, we are told of the Cretans, habitant, uberrima regna—attracted the commerce of Egypt and Phoenicia and became the stepping stone of civilization in its passage from the south and east to the north and west. Those shadowy mythical figures—the Cretan Minos, the Cretan Daedalus and the Cretan Zeus—represent the indebtedness of the Greeks in the domains of law, art and religion to the indigenous pre-Hellenic population of Crete. Pseocretes or "genuine Cretans" of Homer. Recent researches throw an interesting light on the civilization of this aboriginal race, the zenith of whose culture and power was coeval with the great Mycenaean age.

THE CAPITAL OF MINOS.

Among the prehistoric cities of Crete, Knossos, the capital of Minos, is indicated by legend as holding the foremost place. Here the great lawgiver promulgated his famous institutions, which, like those of Moses and Numa Pompilius, were derived from a divine source; here he established a maritime empire, suppressing piracy, conquering the islands of the archipelago and imposing a tribute on subjected Athens. Here Daedalus constructed the Labyrinth, the den of the Minotaur, and fashioned the wings—perhaps the sails—with which he and Icarus took flight over the Aegean. In historic times the city waged a protracted struggle with its neighbor, Grotyna, for the hegemony of the island. The attention of archaeologists has long been directed to Knossos; the late Dr. Schliemann was anxious to excavate the site, which was partially investigated by W. J. Stillman.

The difficulties attending the prosecution of research in Crete under Turkish rule have now been removed, and it has been reserved for Arthur Evans to make a systematic exploration of the ancient stronghold, with results which equal, if they do not surpass, in importance the discoveries of Schliemann at Tiryns and Mycenae.

Like Athens, Magnesia, Corinth and other towns which played a part in Greek maritime history, Knossos was situated at some little distance from the sea. The Akropolis, or fortified palace, now excavated, lies about four miles southeast of Candia, which, under the name Heraklion, was the seaport of the town in classical times. The palace stands on a still eminence, overlooking a brook and surrounded by an amphitheater of hills, over which the ancient city apparently extended. Its site was marked by a wall of Cyclopean masonry, the only vestige of the structure remaining above the surface. A considerable portion of the building has now been brought to light. The entrance, which is approached from a paved court on the eastern side, is flanked by two columns and leads into a large antechamber furnished with stone benches. Hence we pass into a singularly habitable apartment, which, adopting the system of nomenclature followed by Dr. Schliemann, we may designate the "Council Chamber of Minos." Against the wall on the right stands a throne of gypsum—the oldest throne in Europe by about two thousand years—with a low seat and a tall, curiously carved back, which still shows traces of painting. Along the walls on either side are continuous stone benches like the seats in an old-fashioned family pew; on the opposite side, protected by a high parapet to which seats are also attached, is an oblong rectangular depression, constructed with finely compacted slabs and evidently intended to contain water. This was probably a kind of ornamental impluvium, open to the sky; it is approached by gradually descending steps, but no outlet for the water is visible. The walls of the council chamber are ornamented with frescoes, still sufficiently preserved to enable us to distinguish landscapes, flowing water and flowering plants; on either side of a door leading into a smaller apartment are two griffins seated on baskets and apparently engaged in hatching.

FRESCOES OF FRESH COLOR.

On the southwest side of the palace we find another and larger paved area leading to what appears to have been the principal portal of the structure, as distinguished from the royal entrance on the eastern front. We enter a long corridor, on each side of which are a series of frescoes representing male and female figures arrayed in rich costumes. Unfortunately, in many cases only the lower parts of the bodies have been preserved, but a large fallen piece shows the figures of two men to above the waist, draped in long, flowing mantles. On the left side the central figure is a woman, distinguished from the rest by her wide flounces, and evidently a queen. In a room near the northeast corner were found parts of a fresco in an entirely new miniature style, showing groups of elaborately dressed young women, seated in what seems to have been the haremlik of the palace and engaged in animated conversation. Most interesting of all is the well-preserved form of a graceful youth or maiden—it is not easy to determine the sex—holding aloft a tall, slender vase and apparently walking in a sacrificial procession. The color is still wonderfully fresh and the outlines are clear and well drawn. A strange fascination is attached to the beautiful lifelike figure, this visitant from a long-forgotten world, recalled to the night of three thousand years.

On the same side of the palace are also the royal magazines or storerooms, approached by a long corridor which leads to a succession of twelve apartments. In many of these stand rows of enormous oil vases five feet in height, some highly ornate and furnished with numerous small handles through which ropes or bands were possibly drawn; one has a pair of handles on the inside, perhaps intended for the insertion of a strap to counteract the pressure when the vessel was full. Beneath the floors of some of the chambers and passages are curious receptacles of closely-fitted stoneworks, one above the other, apparently designed for the concealment of treasure or the storage of supplies in case of a siege.

PREHISTORIC CRETAN SCRIPT.

But of all the discoveries hitherto made in the course of the excavations the most important is that of the prehistoric Cretan script, by which the long-debated question of the existence of writing in the Mycenaean age has been definitely solved. A series of signs, both of the linear and of the pictographic class, had already been observed on early Cretan seal stones and other objects, which suggested the conclusion that a regular system of writing was in use among the prehistoric Cretans. A number of clay tablets have now been brought to light bearing inscriptions in the indigenous linear character, and upward of a thousand examples have been secured. These tablets, which were found at various times during the excavations, are in all probability palace archives or lists of stores and munitions of war in the royal arsenal; some of them are illustrated with representations of chariots and horses' heads. Within the last few days of the operations, a new discovery of extraordinary interest was made. A deposit of clay bars and perforated tablets was unearthed inscribed with pictographic characters resembling the Egyptian hieroglyphics and corresponding with those already found on the early Cretan seals. Thus we obtain conclusive evidence that two distinct systems of writing—the linear and the pictographic—were employed in the island during the "Homeric" age.

It is impossible to describe at present more than a few of the other interesting objects found in the course of the excavations. Numerous remains of the Stone Age, obsidian tools and specimens of early rude pottery have been discovered, some at the lowest levels, others in the immediate vicinity of the walls, having apparently been dug up when the foundations of the Mycenaean buildings were being laid. These indicate the existence of a still earlier city on the same site. A vast amount of pottery of the Mycenaean and geometric types has been obtained, together with specimens of the peculiar Cretan ware of which the cave at Kamares has hitherto supplied the best examples. Among the numerous handsome stone vases are several of the graceful, tapering form depicted in the fresco already described. A remarkably lifelike head of a Molossian hound, executed in the finest white marble, some floriated mouldings, very delicately carved, and a beautiful clay ewer with spiral ornamentation may also be specially noticed. The crowning discovery, however, was made in the last few days of the excavations, when the remains of a painted stucco bull, a marvelously realistic work, were brought to light in the northeast propylaea. The head, which is fortunately in perfect preservation, is unquestionably the most remarkable specimen of Mycenaean plastic art as yet discovered. Here we have, perhaps, the effigy of the beautiful animal which won the heart of Pasiphae, or of the equally famous quadruped that transported Europa to Crete.

Schurz's Duty.

Carl Schurz would better sustain his reputation as a professional renegade by humbly apologizing for what he said about Mr. Bryan in 1896.—[Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

LITERARY TALKS AND REMINISCENSES.

EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations are open to all students of one or more of the courses. Candidates will have three weeks in which to prepare their answers. Certificates will be granted in each course to students whose examination papers meet the approval of a Committee of Examiners. Mail all papers to the Home Study Circle, The Times, Los Angeles, Cal. Mark all papers "Examination."

Directions: Write with ink on white paper and on only one side of each sheet. The name and address of the candidate should be distinctly written at the top of each sheet of examination paper. Candidates writing upon more than one course should mail their examinations in separate packages. Mail the sheets without rolling and with as little folding as possible. See that postage is fully prepaid.

The names of successful candidates will be arranged in three groups according to order of merit, as follows: (1) Excellent, (2) good, (3) fair.

Note.—In this paper only five questions are to be answered in all, but these may be any five. Only such answers are expected as can be framed from a study of the lessons in the courses of the Home Study Circle.

1. Write a brief account of the character of Longfellow, using the facts supplied by Col. Higginson's "reminiscences" as the foundation of your statements. What illustrations of Longfellow's popularity are given by Col. Higginson?

2. Write three brief paragraphs on the following topics:

(a) Whittier as a Quaker.
(b) Whittier as a fighting reformer.
(c) Whittier as a neighbor and citizen.

3. Using Prof. Gates's and Col. Higginson's papers on Hawthorne as your sources of information, write down seven separate sentences, each setting forth a peculiar characteristic of Hawthorne distinguishing him from ordinary men and especially from ordinary writers.

4. "Holmes differed from most of his contemporaries in this: His life had distinctly two periods, and the scene of final fame was not that in which his first laurels were won." Explain, amplify and illustrate this statement of Col. Higginson's with respect to Holmes.

5. Dr. Hale says that Lowell called Emerson "the Yankee Plato," and Holmes called him "the Buddha of the west." Explain and illustrate the appropriateness of these descriptions. Dr. Hale himself says of Emerson that he possessed characters that were "more of Socrates than Plato," and which "we look for in vain in the traditions of Buddha." Explain and illustrate also the appropriateness of these statements.

6. Relate (using throughout your own words and your own forms of expression) three characteristic anecdotes of Whittier as told by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

7. (a) "The language of art seems to have been Poe's natural idiom."

(b) "Yet there is a curious duplicity in Poe's nature."

(c) "Poe is a specialist in sensations."

Explain and amplify these statements of Prof. Gates's (using as far as possible your own words and thoughts.)

8. Write (using your own words and as far as possible employing your own thoughts) (a) biographical account and (b) a character sketch of Lowell, taking as the source of your information Mrs. Spofford's paper on Lowell. What is your own opinion as to Lowell's permanent place in literature?

9. (a) "'Eternal politics' is precisely what bores Emerson from first to last."

(b) "Sprung from the people, Whittier was emphatically a poet of the people."

Explain—and, as far as you can, substantiate—these statements of Prof. Gates's and Col. Higginson's respecting Emerson and Whittier, respectively.

10. Write—with special reference to its literary associations—an account of Cambridge, Mass., using Dr. Rolfe's reminiscent study as the basis of your information.

11. Enumerate the more important of the statements of the earlier biographers of Poe respecting his life and character which formerly were currently believed, but which, as Dr. Parrott states in his paper on Poe, had no foundation on fact.

12. Make a brief summary of Prof. Gates's critical study of Whittier, doing this by setting down in order (and numbering them) say ten of his most pregnant sentences.

13. "Lowell is beyond debate the greatest of our critics." Give a brief summary of the statements and arguments by which Prof. Gates supports this dictum.

That's it, to a Tee.

The principal languages now used in the United States, judging from recent statistics, are English and golf.—[Baltimore American.

THE LAND.

Orchard, Farm, Garden, Rancho and Stockyard.

NOTES AFIELD.

SINCE the publication of an elaborate report direct from the olive growers themselves, which appeared one year ago in this department of The Times, and the publication of the report gotten up by the University of California, the discussion of the olive has been placed upon a more practical basis. The information secured from these sources has been accepted as a fair presentation of the facts, because it was secured in the field, and from those whose interests would favor the encouragement of the olive. The result of the discussion demonstrated the fact that the future of the olive is not clear, even to those honestly striving to establish it as one of the staple products of Southern California. This is putting it in the mildest manner, for I do not wish to discourage the development of the olive industry by publishing the captious criticism of many growers whom I have talked with this week. On the other hand, a shorter tour of the olive belt than was made last fall shows that an awakening has occurred in some localities as to the treatment of the trees, resulting in some of the most abundant crops ever grown under any conditions. Many growers in the foothill country are advertising their olives for sale either upon the trees or delivered—a most encouraging circumstance in localities heretofore barren of this product. The orchards of A. B. Smith and William Bowring, located in the midst of one of the most interesting districts reported upon last fall, may be cited as examples of what care, irrigation and general attention will do toward the production of abundance of olives. These growers do not hesitate to state that lack of attention has produced the barren condition of the olive orchards, but they, with many others interviewed, show no inclination of becoming infatuated again as so many were in 1885 and later. Rather they are now disposed to look to the question of profits, which is the deciding point in the whole controversy. As this is the season of the olive, a short paragraph may be given with profit, presenting the reasons given by the growers for the failure of the olive business, hoping some way may be found to obviate the difficulties suggested by the growers themselves.

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In discussing the art of pickling ripe olives I was criticised sharply for stating that it is the most complicated proposition that confronts the horticulturist in the entire range of preparing fruits for use. Not by an olive grower, but by a man engaged in the business of pickling olives. He said he had a process through which he kept olives throughout the entire year in full keeping qualities, firmness and good flavor. I suggested that there is no such process known to anybody, or we would have olives all summer, instead of a dearth of them, as we all know occurs. Green olives may be kept from year to year by the Spanish process, but the growers all know that more olives are lost in pickling ripe than are saved for early consumption. If there is a perfect process known its originator should either sell his rights to it or put his cured products upon the market when others are out of the market who do not know how to preserve the fruit for hot-weather use. There is little to fear in the successful propagation, growth, cultivation or fruitage of the olive. But growers state that the olive oil business is in a bad state through the competition of cheaper oils; that the American public is not a lover of the oil and will not pay the high prices necessary to make its production profitable; that the trees are not always productive, under the most flattering conditions; that pickled ripe olives cannot be produced without extreme care, if at all, for the hot-weather trade. Other difficulties are urged, such as the requirement of a high-grade soil, a very moderate climate, the expense of drying, crushing, pressing and settling cannot be compassed successfully by small means, and must be done through large milling, which removes it from a small-ranch product. All these difficulties in time may be overcome, but it still remains to be demonstrated that the olive should be attempted as a profitable crop in Southern California. This presentation of the opinion of the growers themselves taken from the field, can in no wise prevent those who wish from demonstrating that there is money in the business. In another column is presented a recipe for pickling ripe or partially ripe olives. The process will be found successful if intelligently followed. There will be a lively demand for pickling olives this fall, and every family should have a good supply of this wholesome, nutritious food.

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A fumigating contractor, who has several hundred tents in the field, says he has given his foreman instructions to break up the large outfits into a few tents each, and clean up the little town orchards wherever his main outfits are at work. This marks another advance in the efforts to destroy the citrus scale, and I hope each small orchardist will have his trees treated under the above offer of the fumigator. The gassing of town-lot trees has been advocated for a long time, but without very much interest, but now that Mr. Lowry has made it possible for small-lot growers to have clean trees, there is no excuse for a town to become a harbor for insect pests, and a menace to all the surrounding orchards. Some idea of the speed with which the fumigators are getting over the territory may be had from the number and size of the outfits now in the field. The monthly pay roll of one firm is nearly $2700, and almost every neighborhood has its encampment of tents and attendants. Never before has the black scale met such general and determined opposition, nor was there ever so much use for that plan of scale-killing. In spite of the immense numbers of the black scale destroyed by parasites and gassing, there is a general complaint of the virulence of the black scale in almost every locality. In the destruction of this pest there is a fine display of public spirit, showing that there is something better than quarantine law, namely, the public enterprise and pride of each neighborhood. In regard to the destruction of the red spider Mr. Lowry says he finds that insect alive and vigorous in every case after fumigating the trees for black scale. The remedy, as recommended by the Department of Agriculture, known as the "Bordeaux Mixture," has been tried and failed to kill; so one grower informs me. There is another plan—that of wetting the trees with pure water, and then dusting them thoroughly with flour sulphur. I visited an orchard last summer, in which the red spider had become a destructive agency, and it may be necessary to devise some independent means of reducing this menacing warm-winter pest.

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I have received a letter from a San Diego lemon grower, in which he asks what a lemon grower should do to produce his main crop in the summer, when prices are high; whether any one has been able to get his trees to bear most in the summer by applying his fertilizer at any particular time, and if so, in what month did he apply it. Mr. Gridley doesn't want a technical or book-learned answer to his questions, or he could find it in any treatise published upon the lemon five or ten years ago, when people suspected there was mystery to be mastered with that fruit before it could be even grown to perfection. If a grower will send us the result of his experience in teaching the lemon to bear just before a hot spell in the East, I will cheerfully reproduce it in these columns. But the probabilities are that no answer will be given, for the bearing proclivities of the lemon depend so much more upon environment than those of any other fruit that no treatment could be given it, by fertilizing, pruning or what not, that would overcome a deficiency of climate or situation. The reason the lemon requires the most even temperature of any fruit is that it is always in bearing, while almost all other fruits grown have distinct and separate seasons for blooming, growing and ripening their products. If a lemon tree will do its best at all seasons, when given proper conditions, it follows that any check in the progress of its fruit laboratory, or any overstimulation is not a healthy condition. In other words, it would be an unnatural effect to enforce dormancy in a plant whose habit is continual activity, both in wood growth and fruitage, in order to secure a heavier product at another season. But Mr. Gridley has gone through the entire lemon belt on a tour of inquiry, and no doubt has come across the recipe for producing summer lemons, if there is any extant.

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I have another letter, from National City, expressing a hope that the fruit growers of Southern California could pool their entire output of freight and offer it in a lump to the railroad which would agree to haul it for 4 mills per ton per mile. The writer expresses the belief that if fruit was all guaranteed to a road which would haul it for that price there would be a competing line of railway into Southern California as soon as men and teams could build it. If the growers wait till such an agreement could be made they would not ship anything for many years. Or, if they wait till their eastern connections could be served with fruit over a single route, they would be old men before that could be done. There are so many reasons why a single freight-line pool could not be made, and would not be satisfactory to the proper distribution of the fruit if it were, that the proposition cannot be treated seriously, with all deference to the writer of the letter who has expressed his ideas with so much courtesy. It is useless to try to scare a railroad management with threats of a freight pool, for it knows very well that natural laws govern the distribution of freight, even if artificial conditions do control its transportation. It is well enough to remember that a system of protected connection rates are necessary to the rapid and equitable transportation of perishable fruit, and that the present system would not stand a day unless supported by a mutuality of interests among all the railroads. Transportation abuses should be opposed by every one, but nothing is gained by advocating measures that would work havoc upon an industry if they could be applied.

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I have touched upon one corner of the walnut country since the last notes were written, and was surprised at the recuperative powers of the English walnut. Last spring it was seriously questioned in many localities whether the walnut orchards were not permanently injured. But they came out of their trouble, and have borne a crop that probably has not been excelled in this country. This remark applies to the irrigated groves I have seen in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles county, for the dry weather has used the walnut trees very badly where irrigation was not possible. The improved condition of the foliage of the walnut is also noticeable with the peach trees. All readers of this department remember how extensively the dormancy of peach, prune and other deciduous tree foliage was discussed. From somewhat extended observation, it appears that the peach, especially, has recovered from the attack of sour sap, and that the trees next spring will be in their usual perfect condition.

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It is rather interesting to note the abundance of water in the localities supplied by pumping. There are several neighborhoods in the San Gabriel Valley supplying all demands at one-fifth the price charged two months ago. Covina's reservoirs are overflowing, and most of the wells supplying them have been shut down for the season. Activities in the great San Dimas water belt will soon be over for this year, and all over the foothill country there are localities with too much water. The latest water prospect is at Azusa, where a new water belt may be developed. The shaft where water has been found is in town, north of the railroad, and four or five miles from any other well. With a season of average rainfall, every third year Southern California would be well supplied with water for all present horticultural uses, and with a normal precipitation every other year there would be an abundance for the extension of our fruit interests almost indefinitely. The small farm has made the development of water so extensive, for it gave to this section a large population of enterprising farmers, whose contiguity, as well as progressiveness, has made possible the securing of water, through coöperation with each other, that could not be had by any other means. The supremacy of mutual interests has been a wonderful factor in this work, for capital has long since discovered that investment in speculative water concerns made no profit for it, leaving the development to the mutual corporations and private investments, and producing in general an abundance of water for all citrus fruits of years when the heavens refuse to open, and the rains descend.

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By way of calling attention to home manufactures that use farm produce first hand I refer to packages of prepared figs left with the editor of this department for inspection. One brand is put up in cans, sweetened just enough for a palatable, wholesome sauce, and the other in boxes, in the form of fig crystals, but retaining all the flavor of the natural fruit consistent with its perfect preservation. The prepared figs are put up by W. M. Bristol, at East Highlands. Some allowance must be made for the excellent natural flavor of the foothill figs from which these table products are made, but even then the samples show that Mr. Bristol has perfected a new and superior process for preparing this healthful food. I am pleased to speak of this class of the products of the farm, for in their aggregate their manufacture consumes a large quantity of fruits and vegetables that otherwise would form a surplus unavailable in its raw state for table use. Many household gardens are made profitable by the enterprise of our home confectioners, canners and specialists in the line of using what may be called the by-products of the farm. In this connection I mention a compilation of the special uses of the lemon which has been prepared by a Cahuenga grower. When published in pamphlet form this list of lemon essentials, delectations and medicines will be a valuable budget of information to be disseminated by the lemon growers for use by their future customers. One is astonished at the variety of uses to which the lemon may be placed, both in its natural state and through the transformations made by by-products manufacturers.

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A discriminating tourist from any large city of the East must be disappointed in not finding a public fruit and produce market in Los Angeles, in this land famous all over the world for its fine fruits and vegetables. There is a public market here somewhere, but those who have discovered it away out in the suburbs do say it has not the semblance of a real market. In St. Louis the old Union Market has held its own among the utilities of the city, and as a place of spectacular interest for two or three generations, and true to state the beehive activities of the city have not left the old landmark. It is indeed a great steadying influence in holding business where it belongs—in the great triangle of the river trade, the Union depot and the wholesale manufactories. A whole block with alleys of stalls running through it in every direction has for several decades held the retail trade of the city and made one of the sights of the great city. Los Angeles merchants are standing in their own light in not locating a public market themselves or influencing the city to do so, in a central situation where the fruit and produce of the adjacent farms could be displayed and sold as they are in all other large cities. I speak for the interests of the business men of the place. It requires no argument to convince one that the move for a central market would benefit the suburban producers and local shippers. Could the market not be made a reality with a few months' solid effort on the part of the tradesmen of the town?

J. W. J.

FORESTRY.

Scientific Notes.

FORESTRY in all countries is one of the important responsibilities of national governments. Sometimes this responsibility is confined to the proper care of forest reservations in settled districts; sometimes to planting barren tracts for the purpose of ameliorating the climate and promoting agriculture in new and unsettled areas.

And this great nation, with its immense forest reserves and its millions of acres of arid government lands, must, if it would meet its liability, make these lands available for homes and a profit to the people.

Here in Southern California the most vital aspect of forestry is the protection of our watersheds. During the last six months we have seen the heart burning out of our forests, the watershed of the Los Angeles River, on which the prosperity, even the life of our city of Los Angeles depends, came very near to destruction; and the time has come, if we would preserve our homes, gardens and orchards, when every inhabitant of Southern California must unite in combined action to impress on the government the immediate necessity of a scientific scheme of forestry under efficient and intelligent supervision.

The first step to such a scheme would be the replanting of the foothill districts, which at the commencement must be largely experimental, as knowledge gained in eastern or European forestry schools, both as regards selection of trees, planting and caring for them, is of little use in this climatic belt, unless confirmed by two or three years' study of our needs and conditions. Attractive as the idea may be of establishing here forests of those trees so dear to us from the association of our eastern homes, we must abandon that idea. No eastern forest tree can hope to endure our long, dry summers. We must seek in Algeria, Australia and parts of Asia for trees likely to succeed under the conditions here existing.

The first step to an understanding of the proper forest needs of our foothills will be a careful study of nature's work before an ax of the Mexican or vagrant woodchopper partially destroyed our magnificent belt of live oaks (Quercus agrifolia,) and white oak (Q. lobata,) and the fires of the campers and pot hunters well nigh completed the destruction already so well commenced.

From an economic point of view the oak is an ideal forestry tree. Who of us can have failed to admire the many beautiful species in our mountains, especially Quercus chrysolepis, the golden-leafed oak, and others.

Next to our gigantic conifers, the discovery and description of these various kinds of oaks, attracted the admiration of the world. Oaks exist in nearly all countries outside of the tropics, but whether on the snow-capped Himalayas or in the trackless forests of Canada, in the swamps of Florida or in European parks and cities, the oak has ever been emblematic of beauty and strength, and holds first place in the hearts of the people.

The prevalence of oaks in our foothills would indicate one proper direction for inquiry, and when we find Quercus suber, the cork oak, in one of the most valued forest trees in Southern Europe and Algeria, both from its value in producing cork and because it is now generally planted in belts through pine forests, being impervious to fire, we can well appreciate its value.

The following description appears in the Manuel de l'Acclimateur by Charles Noudin:

"The cork oak prefers a clay soil, but succeeds even in the poorest and dryest soils. It resists long spells of drought and extreme heat: it rarely exceeds sixty feet in height, the head spreading out in a leafy dome. It is grown from seed and its culture is confined to clearing away weeds and undergrowth, which might stifle the young trees."

There are at Santa Barbara two beautiful trees, the older possibly fifteen to twenty years, and the younger a seedling from the other.

The oak is however, of slow growth. They could be planted between other trees, which would eventually be cut down. Our scrub oak, (Quercus dumosa,) forms one of the most effective and resistant forest cover of our foothill watersheds.

The next most attractive ornament of our foothill cañons is Platanus racemosa, or Aliso tree. The Platanus orientalis, a tree closely allied, from Western Asia, is perhaps one of the most widely spread trees in the world. It is much used in Paris as a street tree, and also succeeds well in Southern Europe. It can be readily and cheaply propagated from cuttings, and would make a desirable nurse tree for young oaks or more valuable trees. It succeeds well in Elysian Park on dry foothill slopes capable of cultivation.

The cottonwood might also be valuable under some such conditions. Though of little economic value, our native holly (Heteromeles arbutifolia) is very efficient. It stands fire well and renews itself readily from seed, forming a very effective forest cover.

Rhus ovata, another very ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree, grows well on our dry foothills, though I fail to find self-sown seedlings. They could, however, easily be grown from seed. Indeed, no more instructive lesson in scientific forestry could be imagined than a sloping foothill in the Elysian Park, entirely devoted to native shrubs and trees, properly cared for.

The common greasewood (Adenostoma fasciculatum) has probably outlived its usefulness. It comes up readily when burned over, but owing to its inflammable nature when dry, is a standing menace to other and more valuable vegetation.

Some kinds of Ceonothus or mountain lilac, have their uses. C. crassifolius is the best for fire wood and succeeds well in very dry localities. Many other species form some of the most attractive spring flowering shrubs, especially in the higher mountains.

The white and black sage, although so valuable to the bee farmer, is a standing menace to our foothills on account of its inflammable nature when dried up in the late fall.

Many other lesser shrubs have their place in the economy of forest foothill cover.

A careful, efficient system of patrol in summer and replanting burned-over area in the winter, together with firebreaks properly located, would prove an effective barrier to mountain fires, especially if earnest, enthusiastic forest students under civil-service rules were appointed. The planting cannot be too soon commenced, as the seeds or young trees must be planted immediately after the first rains, to give them a start before the natural growth is rank enough to choke them.

I have not here the space to deal with the immense economic value of conifers and eucalyptus for foothill planting. I hope to do so on another occasion. Renewal of our mountain or foothill forests is most likely to succeed on northerly or easterly slopes. Nature shows us this by the thick undergrowth, and except where destroyed by fire, renders forest culture unnecessary. This is well demonstrated by the magnificent growth on the north and east slopes of Griffith Park, as yet untouched by fire, and which has undoubtedly done much to conserve during the last three dry years the water of the Los Angeles River.

A. CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON.

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Collecting Rare Plants.

THE botanical section of the Southern California Academy of Sciences was reorganized on June 19 with Austin Campbell-Johnston as chairman. The regular meetings are held at room 85, Temple Block, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the fourth Tuesday of each month. All members of the old section and all interested in the work of the section will receive advance notices of meetings if they will kindly send their names and addresses to the chairman of the section or to L. A. Greata, secretary, room 85, Temple Block. It is the intention of the section to give attention, not only to systematic botany with reference to the native plants of this region, but to consider the pleasure of those whose interest is centered more particularly upon the ornamental and useful plants of our parks and gardens. Space in the herbarium will be allotted to specimens of the rarer of these plants.

Although the work has been but recently begun, the herbarium contains at present something more than four hundred specimens. Many of these are of course the common plants of the vicinity. These are necessary and useful. The collection, however, includes a considerable number of interesting plants from Lower California and the adjacent islands and a new species from San Bernardino county and another from the same place, now collected for the second time. There is also an interesting addition in the shape of a little sandwort recently collected in the vicinity of Los Angeles. This plant was at one time very abundant in the marshes about San Francisco, but was supposed to be extinct.

An effort will be made to collect all the common plants of the region as rapidly as the leisure of the members of the section will permit. Most of the plants now in the collection have been passed upon by competent authority, and much care has been exercised to insure accuracy.

Cordial interest in the work of this section has been manifested by the officers of the public library, and by the Park Commissioners, which will result in added facilities for the lovers of plants. It is hoped to stimulate an interest in ornamental and useful plants from foreign countries especially suited to this region.

The academy is considering a publication of a work of enduring scientific value and one that will be extremely helpful to all earnest students of the flora of Southern California, as well as to all engaged in teaching this branch of natural science in this section. The publication of this work, however, would entail very considerable expense and will, therefore, probably depend upon the interest and support of public-spirited citizens.

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To Market Gardeners.

A LETTER just received from W. W. Wheeler, who is visiting in Los Angeles, calls attention to a matter that is of interest to a number of people in Southern California, relating to the neglect of small-produce raising in the North. Mr. Wheeler says:

"I came to Los Angeles from Humboldt county a few weeks ago. The two places present to me some extremes in your line. Here low prices, there high prices for your produce. Here, overproduction; there, almost no production. Here, water supply largely by artificial means; there sufficient moisture supplied in the natural way. There a climate and a soil capable of producing almost any and all of your kinds of produce at all seasons of the year. The reason why so little attention is given to your work there is that every one is engaged in what they consider "bigger business." Lumbering and dairying have the attention of nearly all. But the truth is there is a "big business" for the hustling gardener there. It looks queer to see city and rural people there buying cabbage and other things raised by people down this way, but they do it. You get a low price; they pay a high price. Middlemen have the most of it in their pockets. If any of you are contemplating a change look up the prospects in that direction. Do not make the change because of what I have written. I have simply called your attention to what seems to me to be a good thing. Investigate and learn for yourselves whether it is as good as it seems to me to be."

ORCHARD AND FARM.

Our Dried Fruits are Popular.

THE prospect of an unprecedented export of American dried prunes, apricots, peaches and pears, as well as evaporated apples and raspberries, to Germany this autumn and winter is exceedingly bright, says Consul-General Mason at Berlin, provided the crop in the United States is sufficiently plentiful to furnish a large supply at reasonable prices. He says that the popularity of American dried and preserved fruits in Germany has steadily increased from year to year, by reason of their relative cheapness and unrivaled flavor and excellence. It appears that California prunes are rapidly supplanting the fine but expensive French product, as well as the low-grade Bosnian prunes, in the German market, and there is nothing in that market that can successfully compete with the dried pears and peaches and evaporated apples from the United States. American exporters are naturally gratified at the discontinuance of the tedious and annoying inspection of dried fruits at the German frontier, and that the way is now open to an unrestricted trade. The frontier inspection was instituted as a precaution against supposed danger of the introduction of the San José scale.

Consul-General Mason says that the supply of dried American fruits last year was insufficient to meet the demand of the German market, but that large contracts have been made this year by American merchants, who, after attending the Paris Exposition, visited the principal cities of Germany and personally offered their products to the more important dealers.

The inspection of fresh fruit will still be maintained at the frontier, but, the Consul-General thinks, in a fair and liberal spirit. He calls attention to the fact that heretofore most of the cases of San José scale have been found among the highest and most expensive class of apples, such as are wrapped in tissue paper, and put up in boxes for family and hotel use, and that such infection has rarely been detected in the common grades of apples, which are packed loosely in ordinary barrels. This probably results from the fact that the choicest American apples come from districts infected by the scale, while the States along the northern frontier—New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa—which produce the common apple, are generally free from that disease.—[Washington Star.

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Wind to Pull Stumps.

UTILIZING the wind as a stump-puller is an Oregon innovation. It was the idea of the farmer at the State Penitentiary, whose task was to clear six acres, and with the aid of the wind he cleared the whole tract in six weeks, although the timber was a dense growth, the first measuring from one to four feet in diameter. The winds in the quarter blew strong from the south at this season. The farmer put his men to work on the north side of the grove. They cut a log and dragged it close to the north side of the bases of the fir trees and then cut the surface roots of the trees that were to be felled. The preparations were made during the first day, and then the men went home to rest and slept while the wind did the rest. During the night a strong south wind blew the trees down, and they, in falling across the logs, pulled up the top roots. The next day the men sawed up the fallen trees, burned the brush and laid their logs for another lot of trees. They proceeded in this way until the whole grove had disappeared.

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Horticulture a Science.

A QUARTER of a century ago people jumped into horticulture in the belief that all that was required was to put out plants, set fruit trees and let nature do the rest, while they waited for wealth that was sure to come. It was not considered necessary by the mass of people that any special knowledge or judgment was necessary to insure success. The result has been more failures than successes all along the line. Nature, however generous she may be with promises, is nevertheless a coy maiden and somewhat of a flirt, and a good deal of a coquette. Like any other maiden worth having, she has to be persistently wooed if her smiles are to be secured. The horticultural swain must know his business and attend to it, or the harvest is not his. These truths are coming to be better understood, and horticulture is beginning to be studied as an art. Slovenly fruit growers are going back to corn, wheat and stock, leaving legitimate horticulture to those who devote energy and intelligence to the business. In this lays the hope of the future of horticulture.—[Fruit Growers' Journal.

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Foreign Trade.

THE Philippine Islands are the gateway through which western America will build up a great trade with the Orient. They are ours, and they must never be relinquished. The inhabitants will be taught and they have the capacity to learn the beneficent effects of the American system of government and what liberty, independence and civilization will do for a people. The acquisition of these islands with a consequent prospective trade means much for the West, and creates a condition which Congress can no longer ignore—financial aid for the upbuilding of the possibilities of the section. Primarily we must have support for the construction of reservoirs to save the waters so that this magnificent arable soil can be made to bring forth its crops—the grain fields to yield abundant harvests, the orchards their tons of golden fruits, the hay lands to yield their succulent forage and the pastures to develop the best cattle on the continent, for all of which there will be a great market in the land across the Pacific. Every association of stockmen or ranchmen in the West must awake to the importance of the situation. Every one of them must at their fall meetings prepare a series of resolutions addressed to the Congress of the United States and setting forth the needs of the great West for financial aid to build up and to meet the demands of its growing trade. Water supply is the leading essential; millions of acres can be made productive, and the means to be employed must not be left to private capital to supply.—[Stockman.

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Served Him Right.

HE CAREFULLY prepared the small garden plot, while his wife, deeply interested in his labor, stood watching him. After he had put in the seeds and smoothed over the bed, his wife took his arm to accompany him to the house and on the way she asked:

"When will the seeds come up, John?"

Laying his hand caressingly on her shoulder, the smart man said:

"I don't expect them to come up at all, my dear."

"You don't!" she exclaimed. "Then why have you gone to all that trouble?"

With a smile that springs from superior knowledge, he answered: "The seeds won't come up, but the plants and flowers will, by and by."

"Yet he was wrong, for his neighbors' hens got into his garden, and the seeds did come up.—[Collier's Weekly.

SAN PEDRO BREAKWATER.

Rock from Two Quarries Will Be Dumped at a Lively Rate—Oil Work.

SAN PEDRO, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The contractors for the government seawall have extended their trestle from the land about 3700 feet eastward, making a distance of about 1800 feet actually along and over the breakwater site. Pile driving has been suspended temporarily, but will probably be resumed by Monday. The schooner Louise, with a cargo of piles, is expected to arrive Saturday. The supply of piles is exhausted, and so the driving cannot commence again until the new supply is on the ground.

From the trestle already built 100 carloads of rock per day may be dumped. Dumping may be continued from the same trestle for six weeks before the pile of rock along under it will be so high that subsequent deposits will have to be dropped farther out. None of the wall, as at present built reaches above the surface. That is because the part now building is the substructure, and the superstructure, consisting of larger pieces, is to be put on later.

Up to this time the contractors have been getting all the rock from Decles quarry. Another quary is being opened at Chatsworth Park, from which hauling is to commence within two or three days. It is said that the output of the two quarries will at once amount to seventy-five carloads of rock per day.

A derrick car of thirty tons' capacity is in use for dropping the rock from the trestle to the desired locations.

OIL DEVELOPMENT.

C. H. Sheldrick and W. F. Sepulveda have leased a 300-acre piece extending from White's Point eastward along the beach, and will commence boring soon.

The well on the Pacific Improvement Company's land near Point Firmin lighthouse is down over 400 feet. A little vein of oil was struck at 142 feet.

One well on Ramon Sepulveda's land, just back of the government reservation, is down 415 feet. A slight flow of gas was noted there Wednesday. Two other wells have been begun in the same neighborhood.

BOND ELECTION CALLED.

The City Trustees Wednesday evening adopted an ordinance, calling a special election to determine the issuance of certain proposed improvement bonds. The election is called for December 3. The contemplated issues, each of which will be voted on separately, are City Hall, $10,000; park improvement, $1000; public landing at the foot of First street (in the inner harbor, near the northern end of the city water front,) $500; public wharf from the westerly jetty of the inner harbro, $4000; street improvements, $23,500.

A committee composed of Trustees Baldwin and McDermott was appointed to confer with the Southern Pacific Company concerning the opening of First and Third streets through to the water front. That matter has been sleeping in the municipal archives for a long time. It involves the city's acquirement of a thoroughfare leading to the inner harbor. Nearly all of the water front of the inner harbor is at present held by private corporations.

SAN PEDRO BREVITIES.

The schooner William H. Smith, Capt. Smith, put in and dropped anchor off Deadman's Island Tuesday. The vessel had a cargo of lumber aboard, and was from Tacoma, bound for Callao. The captain's wife became sick, which caused the captain to come to port. The woman was treated by Acting Surgeon Weldon of the Marine Hospital Service, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage.

Miss S. C. Krohn of St. Louis, and J. L. Brooks and family of Chicago are staying at the Colonial. Mr. Brooks is a brother of Fred Emerson Brooks, the verse writer.

J. D. Mercereau is extending the E. K. Wood Lumber Company's wharf 200 feet southerly.

The American Girl Abroad.

[J. Pope Manuell in International Magazine:] Wherever you go—on 'buses or steamboats, in museums, galleries, theaters or cathedrals—you are sure to meet young folk, and folk not so young, from the States. Why do you not coin a name for your people? They get called Yankees in spite of the uncomfortable undercurrent of meaning in the word, because no other collective term is at hand. Why not "Columbian," or is that too romantic? One sprightly young damsel sat next me in one of the new electric railway cars; no doubt she was testing the merits of the "Two-penny Tube," as they dub the new line. She had stuck a daintily enameled flag, starred and striped, in her coat. But there was no need of that flag. Her flag was stamped all over her. I heard it rustling in her voice and saw it floating in her gesture. She was imperious, and I crushed myself up, afraid. She had beautiful eyes, I believe, but I dared take no more than a rapidly comprehensive glance. And I thought the American young man must be brave or he would never dare put the fatal question.

Total British Casualties, 40,075.

[London Chronicle, Sept. 2:] The total losses reported by the War Office up to and including the week ending September 15, now amount to 40,075, exclud-

ing, however, the sick and now in British hospitals rica. There have been 2718 non-commissioned killed in action, and those who have died of spectively 86 and 797. 1229 officers have been valided, and the number of died, 781 have been discharged service as unfit, and 917 The number of officers missing or prisoners figures include ficers and 88 men captivity. One hundred officers and 5552 non- ficers and men have 8 and 107 respectively deaths through accidents.

[Smart Set:] (Little who is the first man at Mr. Henpeck): Th the chap who sees the the worst of it, my son.

IN LINE FOR CONVENTION.

Close Races Today for Nominations.

Works or Lawler for Chairmanship.

Latter Wouldn't Be Held Up by the "Push"—Third Ward Fight.

"How doth the busy little bee" do did the politicians last night. The whole hive was swarming in the lobby of the Bellevue Hotel, with occasional over-flow gatherings at various points. There the "gold band" was on tap until a late hour.

A sort of subdued rustling was in the air. It was like the soughing of the wind in the trees as it turns over the autumn leaves in the forest. The delegates were being counted and re-counted on many pieces of note paper, both into combinations, programmed and turned this way and that by the wind leaders. Meantime most of them were asleep in their beds, unmindful of the bustling existence.

Morrow will break this morning at 10:00, when the Republicans of the county will convene to name a ticket. The first test of strength will come on the election of a temporary chairman, and the selection will show to some extent the direction of the wind in the contest for the nomination on the party candidate for Mayor.

The contest for the chairmanship of the convention will be between former Judge John D. Works of the Fifth Ward, and Oscar Lawler of the Second Ward. The strong element in favor of Curtis Chenoat Davis for the Mayoralty nomination, which is led by J. W. Hickman, Esq., will stand solidly behind Lawler for chairmanship. Those who would like to see Herman Silver, member of the City Council, nominated for Mayor, will line up behind Judge Works.

It is said that the "push" is behind Judge Works, William Dunn, Walter Parks and other paid hirelings of the Southern Pacific are undoubtedly in favor of his candidacy, and will do everything in their power to make him

WOULDN'T BE HELD UP.

A story was going the rounds last night, and good men vouched for it, that an attempt had been made by some of the S. P. "push," to hold up the committee, and programme him in regard to his action. It is said that the "push" is part over the alleged frauds committed at the primaries Wednesday. The feeling of the time are behind Lawler in the Council fight in the Third Ward, and it is stated that an attempt was made to have Lawler pledge himself to appoint a committee on credentials that would seat the delegations that would throw out the contesting delegations 18, 21 and 22. It is thought Lawler would win with the three precincts, but Lawler would not be controlled by the gang, nor whether the convention should be, or the "push" is said to have then picked Works as its candidate

FOR MAYOR.

Yesterday a majority of the delegates and politicians in the hotel lobby last night were of the opinion that Herman Silver would receive the nomination for Mayor. To what extent they reflected the views of the convention only can be surmised. Former Mayor McKinley and many others are of the opinion that Mr. Davis will win, but others concede that the contest will be very close. The combinations formed by the several wards for their favorite candidates may at any moment alter the situation, and no very accurate estimate of the trend of the fight in the convention can be had until the final test of strength over the selection of a chairman.

WARD CAUCUSES.

Some of the wards held caucuses last night. The caucus of the First Ward was held in East Los Angeles. Charles Ayer was elected chairman of the ward delegation. No Steering Committee was appointed. It was given out in the lobby last night that the delegation had indorsed Lawler for chairman and Works for Mayor at the caucus.

In the Second Ward caucus John Bradley was elected chairman of the ward. R. E. Bostwick was indorsed for City Auditor. It was stated that aside from that no formal expressions were given to the candidacy of any of the aspirants.

"Anti-tither" was held at the Hollenbeck last night of those delegates in the Second Ward who favor Frank S. Lee for Councilman. Thirty-four of the delegates were present. Mr. Lee, notary agent, William Garrison was chosen chairman of the delegation. The caucus indorsed Works for Mayor. It was stated that all of the delegates present, with one exception, are for Works.

The delegates from the Fifth Ward will be held this morning at the office of Walter Bordwell's office in the German-American Savings Bank, First and Main streets. It is said that the caucus will in all probability indorse A. A. Allen for Mayor and Frank D. Hudson for Superintendent. Works will be indorsed for chairman.

IN THE SEVENTH.

It is said that a mean fight is being made in the Seventh Ward between Lander and Charles von der Ahe for the Council nomination. Some of the fire and police department were working hard for Lander at the primaries, notwithstanding the action is contrary to the rules of the departments. Lander was one of the celebrated "high roller of the roost" in police circles for a time, and he received the support of the men to whom he extended patronage.

Mr. Lander, driver of engine at Fourth and Towne avenue, and A. H. Lander, driver of the hose wagon, were busy for Lander all day. Todd Lander and brought voters to the polls. Officers Craig, Shearon and Lander of the police force were busy to help things along. There are many shady things are also in the fight made by Von der Ahe, who is accused of spending money and indulging in various other things not compatible with pure manhood. It is diamond cut diamond with Lander, but the gems are not quite ray serene."

COUNCIL FIGHTS.

In the First Ward W. H. Pierce seems to have the support of the entire ward. He has been indorsed by the citizens of the ward.

The contest in the Second Ward is between A. C. Day and George Bell, it seems about a toss-up between the candidates. The Police Commissioner is confident that the fight is already won, and Mr. McClain is not at all diffident.

Louis F. Vetter still has hopes of beating the "push" in the Third Ward. His friends say that if a fair hearing is given before the Committee on Credentials they believe the delegations in three precincts will be unseated. Frank Munson admittedly has the best of it with the delegations returned.

So close is the fight in the Fourth Ward that the political sagamores are all at sea regarding the probable result. Friends of Pomeroy W. Powers claimed fifty-seven of the seventy-two votes in the ward last night. Friends of G. G. Johnson were less pretentious, but asserted that their candidate had at least forty of the delegates. The street railways enter the fight to some extent in the ward. The Traction interests will back Powers, and the Southern Pacific "push" are perforce behind Johnson. Johnson denies that he is tied or fettered in any way to any corporation, and so does Powers. It appears to be about an even break between the two for the nomination.

William Bowen is supposed to lead in the Fifth Ward, but the Wincup forces are very confident that they will force their candidate under the wire at the finish of the race.

In the Sixth Ward, A. A. Allen seems to have the best of the anti-convention forecasts. In the Seventh nobody seems to know what will happen, while the Eighth will be consigned to the keeping of the Democrats. In the Ninth Ward E. L. Blanchard will receive the nomination.

NOTES OF THE ARENA.

In the fight for the Board of Education in the Fourth Ward, R. Garner Curran of the Press Clipping Bureau seems to be in the lead. His nomination is being urged as a concession to the young Republicans. The other candidates are Dr. H. Burt Ellis and G. M. Giffen.

In the Second Ward Chauncey F. Skilling is contesting for the nomination on the Board of Education, with Dr. C. L. Sexton, G. H. A. Goodwin and Dr. R. L. Hagadorn. The nomination is as yet problematical.

TEDDY'S TERRORS.

GOING TO "BUST" THINGS.

A bevy of Republicans met by special invitation at the Union League Club last night and organized a new campaign club to be known at Teddy's Terrors. The meeting was secret and its objects and purposes are veiled in darkest mystery, but judging by the titles of its officials, the chief purpose of the organization will be to "bust" things, presumably political combinations which may be deemed inimical to the party weal. The "Terrors" will be appropriately uniformed and may be depended upon to enhance the gayety of the campaign when they once get down to business. The officers of the new organization are: Chief buster, J. W. F. Diss; first assistant buster, Robert Wankowski; second assistant buster, F. J. Thomas; busting, L. L. Robinson; busted, J. F. Hughes; trustees, Fred M. Smith, C. S. Walton, F. K. Rule, E. S. Suthron, A. W. Kinney, H. W. Chase.

PRECINCT CLUB.

A Republican club has been formed in Precinct 41, with the following officers: President, W. S. Taylor; secretary, J. A. Reed; treasurer, D. W. Maloon. The time and place of meetings have not been determined.

FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

J. M. Guinn of the Third Ward is a candidate for nomination as a member of the Board of Education.

REPORT ON SHAM BATTLE.

Admiral Farquhar Says Valuable Points Were Brought Out in Naval Maneuvers.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Navy Department has received Admiral Farquhar's report on the recent maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron off Newport, R. I. The admiral comments primarily on the seal the mimic warfare awakened among the officers and men.

The exercises proper began on September 22, when the Red Squadron, consisting of the Kearsarge, Indiana, Texas, Scorpion and Eagle, accompanied by six torpedo boats, put to sea to effect a blockade of Newport. The remaining vessels, the New York, Massachusetts, Leyden and Vicksburg, were stationed as defenders of the harbor and constituted the Blue Squadron. The general plan of defense followed by this inside squadron was to place a battleship on each side of and just inside the mouth of the harbor, so as to be concealed from incoming vessels. Here, with decks cleared for action, batteries trained forward and full steam up, the New York and the Vicksburg lay in wait, ready to fire into and ram any venturesome member of the Red Squadron. Picket boats armed with rapid-fire guns and sharpshooters were provided with a system of signals to warn all hands of the approach of the enemy, and powerful searchlights at Fort Greble and other points insured protection at night. The general plan followed by all vessels was not to turn on searchlights until the approach of a torpedo boat was reported by a picket boat.

The plan of placing picket boats was very successful, and not a single torpedo boat got beyond them without being reported. With a sufficient number of searchlights on shore, it is doubtful if vessels could be piloted at night into a harbor which is at all difficult of entrance. The bow wave and wake of torpedo boats was the first object that aided in picking them up in the darkness.

In this connection, says the admiral, "I would suggest the advisability of the department's keeping as many torpedo boats or destroyers as practicable with the squadron at all times to accustom both officers and men with their general characteristics, movements, etc., and in order to carry on exercises with them in all the various ports visited."

The Holland unfortunately in her attack upon the Kearsarge, the second night, did not reach her objective point until after several torpedo boats had arrived.

The second night's operations consisted of an attack upon the outside, or Red Squadron, by five torpedo boats and the Holland. As a rule the torpedo boats were successful, although this would scarcely have been the case with an efficient boat service.

Every condition of battle was simulated as nearly as was possible, although blank charges in the small rapid-fire guns constituted all the firing. While much was wanting, says Admiral Farquhar, both in time and material to carry out the maneuvers on a large scale, still a number of professional points were brought out which will be of great value in the future. The value of searchlights was particularly impressive, as was also the work done by the Holland, of which Capt. Folger says in an additional report: "The Holland type will play a very serious part in future naval warfare."

THE ALLIED ARMIES.

Pen Pictures of the Soldiers of the Several Nations---The American the Best---Political Plot of a Yellow Journal.

BY J. MARTIN MILLER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.]

PEKING (China.) Sept. 1, 1900.—Russia and Japan have each more troops in Peking and North China, of course, than any other powers. It is thought here that the official reports of those two countries as to the number of soldiers each actually has in North China are deceptive and that they have many more troops here than they desire to have known. There is a growing feeling here among American and British officers that an unexpected friendliness is developing between the Russian and Japanese officers. Certain it is that Japan has set herself out to demonstrate to the world her soldierly qualities and in this she has made a more favorable impression than any other nation.

In this most cosmopolitan military community the world has ever seen Japan's army is the admiration of every army officer and every civilian, regardless of nationality. Of all the soldiers on the great march to Peking the Japanese, both officers and men, stood the heat and deprivations far better than any other army. The American and British soldiers were strewn all along the route, exhausted from the heat. The Japanese soldier needs only a little bit of rice for subsistence; he will wade through the mud in his white uniform, yet somehow he soon appears with the soiled clothes as neat and clean as can be. He wears a white cap with a yellow band two inches wide around it. The Japanese soldier never complains. He is satisfied with his food and his treatment. Poor fellow, he gets only three yen ($1.50) a month. He receives personally only one-third of that salary, the balance going to his family.

The Japanese soldier never fails to salute the officer of any army, whether he is on duty or not. He even salutes civilians after the military fashion, and he does it so gracefully. The discipline of the Japanese army approaches perfection, more nearly than any other army in China.

RUSSIAN SOLDIER CONDEMNED.

The Russian soldier has all the appearance of a brute, and he is a brute. He has committed outrages against helpless Chinese women; has made helpless coolies pay money or be shot. They have shot some down for sport and then split themselves with laughter at the performance. The Russian soldier is ignorant and cowardly. Of the soldiers of all the great powers the Russian enlisted man is the least manly and the least soldierly. At the siege of Tien-Tsin the Russian was the first to talk about retreating when the fire from the Chinese was the hottest, regardless of what it meant for the other allies. The British came to their support and saved them from a disgraceful breakdown.

The very unfavorable appearance put up by the rank and file of the Russian army is a disappointment. Their uniforms and caps were white once, but now are the color of filth where you happen to see them. We naturally look upon Russia as one of the greatest of military powers, whose chief pride is in her strength at arms. The Russian is the poorest fed and the poorest paid soldier in China. There is a wider gulf between officer and soldier in the Russian army than in any other, probably. The officers are well paid and live on the best. They have no thought and no care for the welfare of the men. Is it any wonder then that they are lacking in soldierly qualities?

THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

You would not expect the French soldiers to be slovenly and careless looking, but they are. Their uniform here is made of blue ducking for summer wear. They wear a sort of turban hat. The general appearance of the French soldier when compared with the German or the British is against him. At drill they show up much better than the Russians. They are better fed and clothed than the Russians, but the American soldier would howl louder than ever if he were compelled to get down to the level of French army rations. The French soldier is excitable and uncertain in action. He is destructive for destruction's sake. The French officers live well and fraternize with the Russian officers. Every Russian officer speaks French, and nearly every French officer speaks Russian.

AN ARMY OF SOLDIERS.

The Germany army is comprised of soldiers, every man of them, as nearly as can be. In parade they show up to wonderful advantage. They are called awkward and crude by some officers. This may look so as they march along in their heavy boots with hard step, but in reality they are one of the best disciplined armies represented here. Their power of endurance is great, as has been shown in their long marches to Peking, a regiment at a time. They have stood the heat much better than the Americans and British, the Russians or the French. The German soldier has substantial food, and may be said to be well clothed. They are well-behaved and orderly.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FORCES.

The most unique soldiers here are Great Britain's Indians. They are tall, athletic and fine-looking, although as black as the native African. Their clothing consists of a bolt of brown cloth wrapped about them in a neat fashion, and turbans on their heads. They have been well drilled and salute the officers regardless of nationality. Great Britain has made a great display of her native Indian troops (mostly Sikhs) from India. At last accounts she had 6000 in North China, and a transport-load arriving nearly every week.

The Indians are officered altogether by white men. There are comparatively few white British troops here. The Indians are desperate fighters in battle, particularly the Mohammedans. Being from a hot country, it was supposed the Indians would stand the great summer heat of China, but hundreds of them succumbed on the march to Peking.

The British Chinese soldiers are interesting, and the new arrival in Tien-Tsin or Peking wonders who the Chinamen with broad-brimmed straw hats and yellow or clay-colored uniforms are. He soon finds out they are Wei Hai Wei men (Chinamen from Shangtung province,) who took the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and enlisted in her army at Wei Hai Wei in 1898-9, under Col. Hamilton Bower, who came out from England to build up a British army of Chinamen. Col. Bower told me that he had not actually used them in a fight against other Chinamen, but he had no reason to doubt their loyalty. It was true a few had deserted. Great Britain pays them eight "wooden" dollars ($4 gold) a month and feeds them. They had all discarded the pigtail, and the experiment this government had made with this regiment was satisfactory not only in making soldiers of these particular men, but in demonstrating that the same thing can be done with the Chinese that has been done by his government with the East Indians. This Chinese regiment is well-drilled and comprises a select looking lot of Chinamen. It demonstrates once more that Great Britain is the great organizer of all the nations.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

The American soldier is being observed as he has never been before. He is also doing some observing on his own account. It is no uncommon sight to see on the streets of Peking or Tien-Tsin groups with two or more each of American, Russian, Japanese, East Indians, French, Germans, Italians, etc., all laughing and jabbering away, not one of whom can understand the others. The American soldier is the most intelligent the most self-reliant and the most independent soldier in the world. None have the courage of the American soldier. But he has his faults. He is careless about saluting officers when he "doesn't have to." He will let an officer of another army pass right by him as if he were a nobody. This matter has caused our soldiers to be severely criticised by the other nationalities here. They say: "Why don't your Americans discipline your men?" But this isn't the worst fault of our boys. They are the best paid of any soldiers in the world. In fact, they have too much to spend. It would be better if they received less pay, for they want to drink all the vile stuff and sample all the vices of the different countries they visit, and money puts these vices within their reach.

A New York yellow journal has just photographed two or three drinking dens in Tien-Tsin, and is going to print these photographs with an elaborate account of the American army canteen in China and how this "awful institution" is supplying the soldiers of all nations with American intoxicants. This, I understand, is to be printed as a great sensation in the shape of an attack on the administration just a week or two before election day.

These pictures will appear as reproduced photographs with the sign "Army Canteen" hanging before each, and might be made genuine enough to unthinking people whose votes it will be sought to influence. Now, the fact is there is not an "army canteen" in all China. Your correspondent made it a point to visit three drinking places in Tien-Tsin run by renegade Americans from Manila. They had pitched cheap tents, two of them along the Bund and one on a back street, and put out the sign at each place "Army Canteen."

Army canteens do not sell whisky. These swindlers, who are selling the most deadly stuff called whisky, and beer and all kinds of vile native drinks, will undoubtedly be looked after by the recently organized provisional government at Tien-Tsin, when it is well under way and working smoothly.

Of course the least said about some things that always follow the army the world over, the better, as a rule, but the adventurers in the shape of badly-soiled women who are trying to get into Tien-Tsin and Peking to follow up the army at this time are too numerous to attempt an estimate. The military authorities have not allowed many of them to come in as yet. However, they are waiting at Hongkong, at Shanghai, at Che Foo and at Nagasaki. They represent all nations and speak all languages and are from Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Manila, San Francisco, Seattle and Victoria.

WELL EQUIPPED.

Troop D Receives Important Additions—Canvas Sleeping Bags and New Carbines Wanted.

Troop D (unattached) has lately became one of the best equipped in the California National Guard.

There has just been a State issue of overcoats and blankets. These the troop has never had before, and sometimes stood in sore need of.

Capt. Fredericks has ordered sixty link straps, with which to fasten the horses together when No. 1 holds horses, and Nos. 2, 3 and 4 maneuver, dismounted. Nosebags have also been ordered for the horses.

But the pride of the troop is a new folding oven which folds into a chest with handles, and has a cleaver and carving knives galore. It is said to be an improvement over the Bussicut oven, which was a marvel of ingenuity.

Capt. Fredericks is now ambitious to get canvas sleeping bags and new carbines.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

MONEY FOR GALVESTON.

RIVERSIDE, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The city started out in earnest today to do something for the Galveston relief fund. The returns are not yet in, but it is certain that a substantial sum was realized for the storm sufferers. In the afternoon there was a baseball game at Wheelmen's Park between the "Fats" and the "Leans," which was preceded by a march down town by the contesting nines, arrayed in fantastic costumes, and headed by a "Rube" band.

In the evening, from 4 to 8 o'clock, high tea was served at Pythian Hall. Beginning at 5:30, there was a continuous programme of music, recitations, etc. Both the ball game and the tea were liberally patronized.

HORTICULTURAL CLUB.

A largely-attended meeting of the Riverside Horticultural Club was held last evening at the residence of J. W. Covert, on East Eighth street. Miss Willard gave some musical selections. Fred Reed gave an entertaining account of his observations of European methods of raising oranges and other products, which was followed by an interesting discussion concerning the exchange, whether or not it affords the growers the best system for marketing their fruit.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

The county Democracy held a meeting at the operahouse last evening. F. P. Meserve of Redlands, Democratic candidate for State Senator; Lafayette Gill, candidate for Assemblyman, and J. F. Crowe, candidate for Superior Judge, were the speakers.

The first kiln of brick manufactured by the Riverside Machine Brick Company has just been burned, with successful results. There were 250,000 brick in the kiln, and it took four and a half days to do the burning, oil being used for fuel. The product of the kiln will run about 85 per cent. hard brick.

TRAIN THAT PASSED BY.

Conductor Locked Up in Mexican Jail.

Arrested on Charge of Manslaughter.

Ortiz Convicted of Murdering Moffatt—Nogales's Push. Arizona News.

NOGALES (Ariz.,) Oct. 8.—[Regular Correspondence.] Conductor Bonsall of the Sonora Railway has been in jail in Magdalena for several weeks, charged with manslaughter, in that he pushed a Mexican from his train when in motion, injuries thus being inflicted from which the peisano died. The Mexican authorities permitted Bonsall to continue on northward with his train, to be apprehended at Nogales, Sonora. It happened, very oddly, that the train got from under the control of the engineer about the time it was approaching the usual stopping point at the Mexican customhouse, in Mexican Nogales, and shot across the border, thus taking Bonsall into the land of the free, safe and sound. The trick was very pleasant till Engineer Shanahan, on his next trip south, was taken from his locomotive and incarcerated for monkeying with the sovereign power of the Mexican republic. Then Conductor Bonsall walked across the international line and substituted himself in prison for his friend, the engineer. Mrs. Bonsall and a number of Nogales friends, visited the Magdalena fiesta last week, and were permitted to picnic with the prisoner in the jail, which they tell is a neat and nearly model institution of the kind. Bonsall is to be tried this week. He is represented by Judge G. H. Robinson, general attorney for the Sonora Railway.

FULL OF ENTERPRISE.

If the enterprise and liberality of local merchants can make it so, Nogales is to become the commercial center both of Sonora and Arizona. Not content with the trade that has been gained by the construction of several wagon roads to mining camps that would, without the roads, be compelled to trade elsewhere than in Nogales, a movement is now on foot to build a road to the great Cananeas copper camp in Northern Sonora, east of this point. The route in view would save at least twenty miles of distance, and would be in more favorable country than the one that now winds up the valley of the Santa Cruz. In the Cananea Hills now are being opened up the largest deposits of low-grade copper ore known in the Southwest.

A novel transportation project is that of M. Breen of Nogales, who is negotiating for the purchase of a "locomobile," with which he will establish a passenger and express line from this city to Washington and Duquesne camps, and possibly also to Tucson. The vehicle will have capacity for six passengers, in addition to a quantity of express matter.

The Nogales Water Company has contracted for the construction of a 200,000-gallon water reservoir on the hill overlooking the Sonora part of the city. The new reservoir will increase the pressure on the mains to ninety pounds to the square inch.

W. S. Cudabach, statistical clerk at the customhouse, has been held under bonds of $1000 to answer before the grand jury for an aggravated assault upon Theodore Gebler, a local hardware merchant, over 70 years of age. The two had had a dispute over an account owed by Cudabach, and the latter had walked away with the bills. He was followed by Gebler, who demanded the bills back. Cudabach's reply was to draw a heavy revolver and strike the old man on the head, inflicting a painful, though not serious, wound.

Federico Dyak, a fireman on the Sonora Railway, and a lad named Luis Madrigales, were killed last week on the Prietas Railway by the derailing of a locomotive.

The report that Gen. Celedonio Ortiz had resigned as Governor of Sonora is incorrect. He has merely taken a sick leave, and Don Rafael Ysabel is temporarily acting in his stead.

ORTIZ CONVICTED,

KILLED AN AGED MERCHANT.

YUMA (Ariz.,) Oct. 9.—[Regular Correspondence.] Santiago Ortiz has been convicted of the murder of W. S. Moffatt, the aged Harrisburg merchant, whom he killed in his bed with an iron bar. There seems to be no extenuating circumstances. The defense pleaded not guilty, and attempted to show that Ortiz's confession to his captor had been extorted by means of threats. But the verdict, soon found, was "murder in the first degree." Ortiz was caught, a few days ago, in an attempt to escape from the insecure jail. He had almost severed one of his leg irons with a crude file, made from a common table knife.

The hardest-fought case before the District Court was that of Panteleon Ramos, charged with a deadly assault on Plutarco Acosta at Fortuna. A single juryman held the jury for two days, necessitating report of a disagreement and discharge. The second jury returned a verdict of guilty after an absence from the courtroom of just three minutes.

The civil docket was a short one. The case of C. W. Wright against S. Morgan Smith of Los Angeles was dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

PRISONERS' DASH.

Two life-timers, a twenty-year man and a short-time burglary prisoner, tried to escape from the Territorial Penitentiary last week. They bolted from the grading gang as they were being marched out to work, jumped over a fifty foot declivity and started for the open country. Meanwhile, several guards from vantage points on the bluff above, were seriously overheating their Winchester rifles in their endeavors to beat the record of a gatling battery. Three of the would-be escapes turned and ran back to the shelter of the bluff, surrendering at the first whistle of the fusillade. The fourth ran only about fifty feet before wisdom came to him in the song of the bullets. Then he, too, lay down. No one of the four was hurt.

YUMA BREVITIES.

Boring for oil is to be commenced in a short time in the Gila valley bottom, east of Yuma, by the Southwestern Oil and Development Company, a Yuma organization of enthusiasts.

The Mariquita mine, a gold property in Plomosa district, Eastern Yuma county, has been sold to a Los Angeles company headed by D. A. Stokes. The price stated is $75,000. The mine is well developed, with enough ore ready for stoping to warrant the erection of a mill.

Jesus Daniel of Ehrenberg has been arrested and brought to Yuma, charged with stabbing a half-breed Indian in a gambling dispute. Several of the Daniels have been notable in the criminal annals of Yuma county. One of them was that noted Ehrenberg postmaster who ran his office independently of the United States Government and who was accused of throwing his wife into the Colorado river.

Every Arizona household should have a Broadway Department Store catalogue on their reading table. The fall and winter edition has just been issued. It's brim full of the brightest and newest bargains. The Broadway makes a strong feature of its out-of-town business, giving prompt and professional attention, even to the smallest order. They don't disappoint—that's it.

ATHLETE'S FAILURE

Was not a Success Until He Was Put on the Right Food.

Cecelius X. Hale, of 1717 Barclay St., Baltimore, Md., now quite a famous runner, has had some interesting experience in regard to proper feeding. His testimony is worth the attention of any athlete, or in fact, of any person who cares for good, sturdy, powerful health.

"Up to about 18 months ago I had been in many athletic contests, without much success. I about made up my mind it was time to stop, but a physical director of the Y. M. C. A. of this city advised me to use Grape-Nuts food and Postum Cereal Coffee as principal factors in my diet.

"I accepted the advice and today am in possession of perfect health, and a great many medals won in different athletic events. I can now run a race and finish in fine condition, whereas before I started on the right diet, I would find myself in a faint at the end of a race.

"Formerly I had more or less nervous troubles and severe headaches. I am glad to say since using Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee I have forgotten what a headache feels like. My heart is in perfect condition, whereas while I was using ordinary coffee it would not stand the heavy strain. This statement is absolutely true, and I do not object to your publishing it, for it may bring back health and strength to some poor being suffering from ill health, caused by the use of improper food."

There is a reason for this; in the first place, ordinary coffee will show its effects somewhere in the nervous system—frequently in weakening of the heart or in stomach troubles, which prevents one from obtaining the strength and value of food. It is therefore necessary to quit the use of this drug, and in its place use Postum Cereal Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts food.

They were both invented by a food expert and are made at the famous pure-food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich. This food and the food drink are both made for a definite purpose, and there are thousands of users throughout the world that can testify, from practical experience, that the theory is borne out by the facts.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

AT THE THEATERS.

BURBANK—Peaceful Valley.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.

COMPARATIVE TEMPERATURES.*

	Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Boston	58	48	48	New York ...	56	46	51
Washington .	64	40	52	Buffalo	56	37	53
Pittsburgh .	62	40	51	Cincinnati ...	64	48	56
Chicago	66	50	58	St. Paul ...	70	44	57
St. Louis ...	66	52	59	Kansas City.	66	46	56
Los Angeles.	76	56	67	Jacksonville	80	72	76

[*The maximum is for October 10; the minimum for October 11. The mean is the average temperature for the two days.]

DOTS AND DASHES.

Shower at Avalon.

Rain began falling at Avalon yesterday at noon and for a short time there was quite a heavy shower. The afternoon was cloudy and last night there was every indication of more rain.

Missing Cousin.

The Chief of Police has received a letter from Lizzie Schulte, residing at No. 434½ North Clark street, Chicago, requesting information of her cousin, Fred Galves, or Galvis, who is supposed to be in this vicinity.

Toe Mangled.

Howard Tomlinson, a boy employed by a bill-posting company, was sent to the Receiving Hospital yesterday. The lad was barefooted, and another boy, who wore heavy shoes, stepped on the little toe of his right foot, nearly severing it.

Saturday Afternoon Club.

The Monrovia Saturday Afternoon Club has started a purse for the Galveston sufferers. The committee appointed to receive contributions consists of the following-named: Mrs. J. R. Cutting, Mrs. Cross of Monrovia, and Mrs. Radabaugh of Duarte.

Time to Plead.

Edgar Harned of Los Angeles, was yesterday arraigned in the United States District Court on a charge of counterfeiting, and A. D. Handorf for refusing to answer questions propounded by the census enumerator. Judge Wellborn gave both until October 15 to plead.

Weight Fell.

C. H. Gridley, a ladderman of engine company No. 10, sustained a painful injury to one of his fingers yesterday afternoon. A fifty-pound weight used to sustain the harness, fell upon and crushed the end of the middle finger of his right hand. He went to the Receiving Hospital for treatment.

Stole a Dog.

Frank Rayford, a small colored youth, was arrested yesterday for stealing a pug dog, which he sold for a dime. Rayford has been arrested on former occasions for theft and cruelty to animals, but his extreme youth saved him from prosecution. The police are determined to punish him this time.

Dentists Return.

Nearly all the local members of the Southern California Dental Association who went to Santa Barbara to attend the annual meeting of that organization, have returned. They are unanimous in their praises of Santa Barbara, and express delight at the manner in which the members of the profession entertained them there.

Suit for Damages.

The case of Frank Bellinger vs. the Los Angeles Traction Company came up for re-trial in the United States Circuit Court yesterday and will still be on today. This is the case tried last spring, and which resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Frank Bellinger is a small boy who had a leg taken off last year by falling under a car, and sues for $15,000 damages.

Women Will Help.

Some of the prominent women of Los Angeles are deeply interested in aiding the Galveston sufferers. This evening a concert for the benefit of the destitute flood victims will be given at the Woman's Club House, corner of Tenth and Figueroa streets, and it is expected that a large amount will be raised by this means, as many tickets have already been sold. Hon. O. T. Hubbell will speak in the absence of Charles Cassat Davis, Esq., who will be detained by business.

Union Golf Links.

It has been suggested to the owners of the leading hotels of the city that they unite in the construction of golf links for use by their guests, the expenses being shared among them. The proposition has been favorably considered, and a meeting to arrange the details is soon to be held. In other cities the leading hotels have links of their own, and the guests who are addicted to the game will, of course, go to hotels which can provide for their entertainment in that manner.

A Native Star.

Miss Florence Roberts, who is to play a limited engagement at a local theater, will arrive this morning from New York. She is a native Californian, and has made rapid strides to the front in her profession in the last few years. For a number of seasons a prominent member of Lewis Morrison's stock company, Miss Roberts essayed stellar roles about two years ago in San Francisco, and her success there has resulted in a re-engagement for an annual season. She will be seen here in a number of plays.

Money for Galveston.

At a meeting of the local branch of the Daughters of the Confederacy yesterday morning, at the residence of Mrs. J. M. Elliott on West Twenty-eighth street, it was decided to send $75 to Galveston for the relief of flood sufferers. The money was raised by an entertainment for charitable purposes last spring. Officers of the organization were elected as follows: Mrs. David W. Cunningham, president; Mrs. M. B. Smith, vice-president; Mrs. W. L. Graves, treasurer; Mrs. Terry, secretary. The next meeting will be on the second Tuesday in November, at the home of Mrs. Sanford Johnson, on Downey avenue.

Minister to Peru Here.

Hon. Henry B. Dudley, United States Minister to Peru, is in the city, having arrived yesterday from Chicago. Mr. Dudley is a San Diego man, and is returning to his old home, from which he still registers. He will be in San Diego until after election, when he will return to his post in Peru. Mr. Dudley says that the Peruvians are anxious to promote trade relations with the United States. Within the last two years the trade has doubled. He describes the great need of transportation facilities on this coast, the time now being twelve days quicker between Callao and New York than between Callao and San Francisco. The opportunities for large capital in Peru are good, he says.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Evening classes in elocution will be opened October 2 at the Los Angeles School of Dramatic Art, and will continue each Tuesday and Friday evening during the season. They will be eligible to young women as well as young men, and will include elocution, voice culture and dramatic training. Miss Zoe Lewis will conduct the physical culture classes this coming term, and a class in English literature will begin work Monday afternoon, October 8, in charge of Mrs. J. C. Paulsen, recently of New York, who has come to this city to take up her work in this line.

Woman's Political Parliament, a novel and unique political affair, to be held at the First Congregational Church on Friday evening, October 12, at 7:45. Admission, 15 cents.

Fourth Ward caucus. Caucus of the Fourth Ward delegates will be held at 9:30 this morning in the west anteroom of the pavilion.

For time of arrival and departure of Santa Fé trains, see "Time Card" in today's Times.

The Times Job Office is equipped to do machine composition, 13 ems, at short notice.

Forty finest stamp photos only 25 cents. "Sunbeam," 236 South Main st.

Furs remodeled, D. Bonoff, 247 S. B'way

Dr. Clark, Byrne Blk. Diseases women.

Whitney's trunk factory 423 S. Spring

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Earle M. Harry, Rev. Sevedahl, E. R. Odell and E. H. Howard.

PERSONAL.

J. C. Duffy of New York is a Nadeau guest.

H. M. Adams of Spokane is a guest at the Nadeau.

E. M. Boyd of Honolulu is a guest at the Van Nuys.

J. T. Kirkwood of Pittsburgh is registered at the Natick.

Ed Suhr of Honolulu is at the Westminster with his family.

Postmaster Andrews of Pomona is a guest at the Hollenbeck.

F. E. Olmsted, of Washington, D. C., is at the Hollenbeck.

George L. Stowell of Boston is one of the Van Nuys' guests.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Byrnes of Philadelphia are at the Nadeau.

A. B. Fitch of Magdalena, N. M., is at the Van Nuys Broadway.

A. H. B. Jeffords of Philadelphia is at the Van Nuys Broadway.

Robert M. Schwarz of Arlington Place is staying at the Nadeau.

Miss L. Franck of Bremen, registered at the Westminster yesterday.

James Robinson, connected with the Judson-Phillips excursions, is a guest at the Natick.

P. L. Wheeler and Ed Jacobson of of the "King of the Opium Ring" Company, are at the Natick.

Herbert Colfeldt is one of the many Philadelphia people in the city. He is staying at the Van Nuys.

James B. Lankershim, owner of the block named after him, is home, after a long absence. He visited Paris and other parts of Europe.

W. H. Cheatham of Hutchison, Kan., is staying at the Van Nuys. Mr. Cheatham is connected with the Fred Harvey eating-house service.

J. J. Leidecker of Pittsburgh, N. F. Clark of Oil City, and Thomas Clark of Oil City, all Pennsylvania oil men, are at the Westminster.

I. W. Hellman, Jr., is here for a week, with his wife and baby; also Miss Hellman, his sister. They are guests of their uncle, H. W. Hellman.

Norman Lord of Santa Barbara, with his wife and sister-in-law, Miss Eammach, and his father, who has lately come over from England, are at the Van Nuys.

Alexander McAdie of the United States Weather Bureau, and his wife are at the Van Nuys. Mr. McAdie has been to Arizona on business for the department.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Vorhees of Santa Barbara, and Miss Vorhees of Morristown, N. J., are at the Van Nuys Broadway. Mr. Vorhees is the ice man at Santa Barbara.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the County Clerk:

Goodwin G. Treat, aged 60 years, and Helen M. Cheney, aged 52 years; both natives of Massachusetts and residents of Long Beach.

George E. Reid, a native of Ohio, aged 29 years, and Olive R. Baringer, a native of Wisconsin, aged 21 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

James S. Ramsey, a native of Iowa, aged 32 years, and Emma Wye, a native of Ohio, aged 32 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

Edward R. Andresen, a native of Norway, aged 23 years, and Emma Carr, a native of Missouri, aged 29 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

Charles Kestner, a native of Indiana, aged 37 years, and Laura Keller, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 30 years; both residents of Los Angeles.

BIRTH RECORD.

SIMPSON—October 10, to the wife of George S. Simpson, No. 109 South Hope street, a daughter.

DEATH RECORD.

HINES—At its home in this city, October 11, 1900, infant son of Fred and Jennie Hines, aged 3 days.

HOWARD—At the residence of his parents, No. 1437 Union avenue, October 11, George E., beloved husband of Mrs. Emma Howard, and son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Howard, also brother of Bert Howard.
Funeral notice later.

BEACH—In this city, October 10, 1900, Samuel Beach, a native of Connecticut, aged 79 years. The funeral services will be held at the parlors of Breese Brothers, Sixth and Broadway, Friday at 10 a.m. Friends invited.

"THE POOR ARE ALWAYS WITH YOU."

Remember the needy. Save your cast-off clothing, beds, bedding or stoves for poor families of the city. A request is also made for shoes and clothing for poor children. There are many poor families in need of wholesome food, and potatoes, beans, groceries or canned fruit will be most thankfully received. Drop a card to Fred Vrigsted, at the "Good Samaritan" (formerly Capt. Fraser's place,) No. 125 East Seventh street, and anything you have to donate will be called for.

EDITORIAL SHEET.
City—Suburban.
SIXTH YEAR.

EDITORIAL SHEET.
City—Suburban.

Los Angeles Daily Times

IN TWO PARTS.
Part II—8 Pages.

XIXTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1900. PRICE 3 CENTS

THE PUBLIC SERVICE—IN THE OFFICES AND COURTS

SUMMARY OF THE DAY.

Because of the failure of the city officials to notify taxpayers of the fact that there is a rebate of 17 cents on each $100 valuation of personal property, there has been quite a large clean up by a number of claim shavers, who, as citizens, have access to the city's records. Rebates are due all payers of personal property taxes, but only those whom the city owes 50 cents or more have been officially notified.

Little besides politics is now being done in the City Hall, and only the officials who cannot get away remain in their offices during business hours.

In the Police Court there was little business of importance transacted yesterday, the only case adjudicated being for minor infractions of the law.

Watson, the alleged slayer of W. J. Breckeridge, began his defense yesterday in the criminal department of the Superior Court. The prisoner is endeavoring to prove an alibi. A number of witness on either side were examined. Those for the State were not positive of their identifications. The widow of Breckenridge testified.

Abbot Kinney's suit to disfranchise inmates of the Soldiers' Home was yesterday dismissed by the Supreme Court on technical grounds.

A writ of habeas corpus has been issued by the Supreme Court, the final decision in the case being expected to decide the disputed legality of the Police Courts of this city.

The Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the lower court that the $1,500,000 water-bond issue made by San Diego in 1896 was illegal.

[AT THE CITY HALL.]

CLAIM SHAVERS' BONANZA.

Making Money Off Taxpayers Entitled to Rebates—Complaints.

The fact that the tax rate for the current fiscal year is lower than that of last year affords opportunity for a number of claim shavers to make easy money, and is incidentally causing considerable work to certain of the city officers. The fact that the claim shavers have been given this opportunity is causing considerable complaint among the taxpayers, and almost every day protests are made, because the city has not been as careful to protect the interest of the taxpayers as it was a year ago to protect its own interests by securing a full collection of taxes.

Last year the tax rate was $1.47 on each $100 valuation, and of course this rate applied to personal property taxes. The year before the rate had been $1.30, and before the new rate was established a large number of property owners—the majority, in fact—had paid their personal property taxes. They had, of course, paid under the old rate of $1.25, and they, therefore, owed additional taxes to the amount of the difference between that rate and $1.47. Immediately and without the least delay, the city officials sent out notices to the taxpayers informing them that they must pay the difference, and most of them did so, the receipts amounting to many thousands of dollars.

This year, however, the conditions were just reversed. The new tax rate is $1.30. Hundreds of people have paid their personal property taxes at last year's rate of $1.47, and to all of them the city owes a rebate of 17 cents on each $100 worth of property. But this time there was not the immediate rush to notify the people of what was coming to them. Notices were sent out, but not until long after the fact that there was something due the taxpayers had been established. The sending out of these notices has just been completed, but because of the clerical work, the expense and the number of notices necessary, only such persons have been notified as have 50 cents or more coming to them.

Meantime the present conditions have been a good thing for the claim shavers. Several persons familiar with the methods of drawing money from the city have been making big money by reason of this delay. Their plan of operation has been simple. They had access to the books, and were able to ascertain who the larger payers of personal property taxes are. Calling upon these persons, they would offer to secure for them a reduction of their taxes for a consideration. The amounts they demanded varied according to the amount due the taxpayer, or the ease with which he could be "worked." Sometimes as much as 50 per cent. was demanded, but the usual fee was from 10 to 20 per cent. The property owner was asked to sign a power of attorney and the claim shaver did the rest. So profitable has been this business at the expense of the property owners that some of those who have been engaged in it have had printed statements prepared, and have sent them to almost all the property owners in the city. This printed slip states that there is a certain amount due the receiver of it from the city and the taxpayer is informed that by signing the power of attorney which accompanies the printed circular he will be able to recover the amount due him, less the commission.

Hundreds of persons whose claims against the city amount to less than 50 cents will never be officially notified that there is any money due them, although the amount they are entitled to may be more to them than many times that amount is to others. For a taxpayer to secure what is due him it is necessary that he make application at the City Clerk's office and there prepare a demand. This must then be passed by the City Council, the same as any other demand.

Paving Extension.

At intervals throughout the past several years a movement has been started to secure the extension of the paving on Broadway from Seventh street to the intersection of Broadway and South Main street. Such a movement is now on foot and a petition has been prepared which is being circulated among the property-owners asking the Council to order the improvement. It is argued that with the completion of the Broadway tunnel Broadway will become one of the most important thoroughfares in the city, and it is desired to have it paved throughout its entire length.

Nothing But Politics.

If any of the city officials remained in their offices throughout the day yesterday it was because they had to. Those who were not compelled to devote the entire day to their work were not there, except for a few minutes at a time, for politics and not city business, is now absorbing attention. Most of the officials are candidates for re-election, and yesterday they were looking after their political fences. The ward heeler was also much in evidence, and throughout the day the city building presented more the appearance of a lobby of a political convention than a municipal building. Few of the members of the City Council were there except for a few minutes. It is probable that there will be no meetings of the Board of Public Works or of the other committees of the Council today.

Failed to Meet.

Although yesterday was the regular day for the meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, and there is business of importance to be transacted by that body, not a member appeared at the City Hall.

[AT THE COURTHOUSE.]

WATSON BEGINS HIS DEFENSE.

Sets Up Alibi—Prosecution's Witnesses Not Positive of Identifications.

It is fun for the crowd to see a man on trial for his life. The amusement is really so rare.

The criminal department of the Superior Court was filled with spectators all day yesterday. They are interesting themselves in the fate of the young man Watson, who is now being tried for the murder of Druggist W. J. Breckenridge out on Twenty-fourth street last June.

Breckenridge was shot on the first Saturday night of the month. He died the following day at about 4 o'clock. The shooting took place about 9 p.m. Watson was arrested the next morning. He had just been released from the County Jail on bail, pending a robbery trial. Most of the testimony introduced by the prosecution yesterday was to identify Watson as one of the two persons whom several witnesses saw making away from the scene of the shooting in a skulking, suspicious manner. None of the witnesses, however, were able to swear positively. "I think," or "I guess," was an element of their evidence—even as it was of the dying Breckenridge. Yet when they were questioned and cross-questioned, they said that they were sure that Watson was the man, but a controversy over the point precluded their swearing positively.

Little of interest that was absolutely new in the case developed. The features of the day, however, were the testimony of Mrs. Breckenridge, the dead man's wife, and the testimony of the defense.

The State rested its case late yesterday forenoon, and the defendant began at once his proof of an alibi.

Watson seemed more cheerful during the day—and actually smiled several times with an occasional laugh.

BULLET IDENTIFIED.

Charles F. Frazier was recalled in the morning to identify a flattened bullet found by witness and Detective Auble out on the sidewalk the next morning near the scene of the shooting. The bullet looks like a giant's molar tooth.

Frazier was nervous and testy under cross-examination, and admitted to the court that he did not want to be held responsible for anything other that the statements made on direct examination. He said his mind became confused in controversy and he could hardly stand any vigorous mental test.

Frazier was one of the neighbors who ran to the wounded man's assistance immediately after the shooting and was present when Watson and Murray were taken into Breckenridge's bedchamber the following morning and the sick man made efforts at identification of the suspected men.

The defense rather confused the witness by showing him that in one place he had stated that Breckenridge said he was sure of his men, and in another place that he was "not sure—and wouldn't swear to it."

Frazier, however, averred an absolute intention to tell nothing but the truth, as he knew it; if there had been variations in his accounts, they were not willful. His testimony and that of Dr. Forline were very similar.

TOOM TESTIFIES.

Rufus Toom, who lives on Twenty-fourth street adjoining the Grafenstein home, in front of which the shooting occurred, then took the stand and testified that on the night of June 2 he was aroused by cries of murder and two pistol shots, after he had gone to bed. He rushed outside immediately, but saw nobody making an escape, and, after Breckenridge was taken to his home, went inside again.

The next morning he went out early and saw spots of blood on the sidewalk. It was Toom who found the flattened bullet about seventy feet from the blood stains.

Witness fixed the time at about 9:15 p.m. He was sure that Breckenridge shouted "murder" several times after he was shot.

DRUGGIST'S TESTIMONY.

M. V. Brown, proprietor of the drug store at the corner of Washington and Bush streets, was the next witness. His residence is at No. 2924 Budlong avenue.

Witness was Breckenridge's employer at the time of his death.

"What time did Breckenridge leave your store on the night of June 2?" asked Deputy District Attorney McComas.

"Between 8:30 and 9, on foot," answered the witness.

"Did you go with him?"

"No."

"What time did you next see him?"

"At his residence after the shooting, about 11 o'clock."

"What was his condition?"

"In what way?"

"Well, did he recognize you?"

"Yes, he recognized me at once."

"How long did you remain with him?"

"Until about 1 o'clock."

"When did you next see him?"

"About noon the next day."

WATSON WAS NERVOUS.

Witness then related the occasion when Watson and Murray were taken into Breckenridge's presence about 11 a.m. Sunday. Defendants were stood up beside the bed and the dying man was asked if he recognized anybody in the room. Breckenridge recognized witness first; then Breckenridge said he had also seen the two defendants before.

"What was Watson's demeanor just at this time?"

The attorneys had a long spat about whether this question should be answered or not. The court overruled all objections.

"Why," said the witness, "Watson kept clinching his hand nervously and winced very noticeably when Breckenridge's eyes fell upon him."

Then Brown was cross-examined.

"Wasn't there further conversation after he first recognized the defendants?" asked Attorney Rogers.

"Yes, sir."

"You weren't asked by the District Attorney to give the rest of it, then, were you?"

"No, sir."

"Well, relate it."

"Breckenridge aroused himself, and Watson then asked him to be sure about his identification, and then Breckenridge said he couldn't swear to anything."

"Well, Mr Brown, would it be unusual for an innocent man to behave with nervous twitches and otherwise if he were taken before a dying man and accused of murder?"

"I'm not competent to answer."

THE FATAL SHOT.

The next witness was Dr. W. A. Dunton of No. 331½ South Spring, who conducted the autopsy of Breckenridge on June 4. He found four bullet holes in the deceased's body, made by two bullets.

In witness's opinion it was the bullet through the stomach, not the one through the breast, that caused death.

The doctor thought the caliber of the bullet was .38.

ANOTHER IDENTIFICATION.

E. B. Sinclair, a shipping clerk, who lives at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Thornton streets, was the next witness called in behalf of the prosecution. He was at home on the night of June 2. He was alarmed after 9 o'clock by shots, and groans, thought "another hold-up" had taken place, rushed out of his house on Twenty-second street, and saw two men skulking along near the sidewalk under some dark trees.

Witness couldn't describe the men in detail, other than that one was "tall," the other "short."

Afterward, at the City Jail, witness was asked to pick out the men he saw that night. One of the men he picked was Watson.

SURE—NOT POSITIVE.

On cross-examination, Sinclair was asked if he was ever shown a photograph of Watson.

"Yes, sir; on the night of the murder," said Sinclair.

"Then, a week afterward, having seen a picture of Watson, you went down to the jail and picked out your man; is that it?" asked Watson's attorney.

"Yes, sir."

"How close were you to the men that night?"

"Fifteen feet or more."

"Did you see his face?"

"Only a profile view."

"Can you give any details about his appearance, his dress, his hair, or anything other than his height?"

"No, sir."

"Then are you positive about your identification?"

"No, sir; and I never said I was—I'm not positive. I believe he's the man, but as long as there's a question I could not swear positively. But I am sure."

Witness was of the opinion that his having seen a photograph of the defendant before he identified him, affected his choice not in the least.

His cross-examination was extended.

With the testimony of this witness in, court adjourned until 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mrs. M. G. Orr was the first witness of the afternoon. Her home is at No. 1301 West Adams street. Mrs. Orr was one of the persons who stayed at the Breckenridge home after the shooting. She was not acquainted with the family, but she was asked to keep company to Mrs. Breckenridge in her suspense.

The witness was present the next morning when Breckenridge identified Watson as the man who held him up and shot him the night before.

Besides Watson, Breckenridge also recognized Frazier on that occasion.

Witness stated that Breckenridge was positive in his identification of Watson, and that he was in his right mind.

On cross-examination she remembered that Breckenridge did state that he wouldn't swear that Watson was the man.

THE WIDOW'S STORY.

The feature of the afternoon session was the appearance of Mrs. W. J. Breckenridge, the surviving widow, on the stand. She was dressed in black and could scarcely keep back the tears as she testified. She is a slender, little woman, apparently with all the hopes of life crushed out of her.

"You were the wife of W. J. Breckenridge, who was shot on June 2, were you not?" asked Deputy McComas.

"Yes, sir," was the resigned reply.

"You were at home that night, were you?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time was it when he was brought home?"

"About 10 o'clock, I guess."

"When did he die?"

"About 4 o'clock the next day."

"Mrs. Breckenridge, were you present when Watson was taken into your husband's presence the next morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Just tell what your husband said on that occasion."

"Watson was brought in, and the doctor aroused my husband, and he looked around and said: 'Yes, that's the man, he's the one who held me up last night.'"

The little woman's sad testimony was very similar to that of Dr. Forline.

When Mrs. Breckenridge was cross-examined she admitted that she was excited at the time of her husband's conversation that morning and that some of his words may have escaped her.

After being reminded of it she remembered that her husband had said that he wouldn't swear to his identification of Watson.

Following Mrs. Breckenridge, J. Clinton Johnson, a fireman stationed at the Jefferson-street engine-house, testified that on the night of June 2, about 8:35 o'clock, he saw two men—one "tall," and "short"—going west on Jefferson, apparently toward the scene of the shooting. He could not describe them in detail.

A BIT OF DELAY.

At this point a delay of almost half an hour was caused by the absence of Detective Auble, who had been sent to Whittier to round up some witnesses, who were resident in the neighborhood at the time of the shooting, but had since left the city. He found them, but they told little that was new, although it came out for the first time that the shooting had been occasioned by Breckenridge's resistance to the robbers.

After a brief adjournment Sidney M. Allison of Whittier, a music teacher, was called to the stand. On the night of the shooting witness was at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. Stoddard, at No. 1422 West Twenty-third street.

After cries of "Hold!" or "Halt!" witness heard somebody say "You go to h—l." Then followed two shots and cries of help, after which the wounded man shouted: "Will nobody come?"

As witness approached he saw two men escape in the darkness.

They were distant from him about twenty feet. The only description he could give of the men was "short" and "tall." He got merely a view of their backs.

Mrs. Allison gave about the same testimony as did her husband.

AUBLE IS BRIEF.

Detective W. H. Auble was the last witness called for the State. He arrested Watson at about 5 o'clock on the morning after the shooting at the Watson lodging-house, kept by Watson's mother, on South Main street. There was nothing objectionable taken from the person of the defendant at the Police Station.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

DEFENSE AT THE BAT.

Then began the defense. Watson's interest in proceedings noticeably quickened.

The first witness called was Rufus R. Harris, a carpenter, who lives at No. 1340 West Twenty-fifth street. He fixed the time of the shooting at about 9:15 o'clock.

Harold Bashford, a High School pupil, whose home is at No. 1340 West Twenty-fourth street, then took the stand. He heard two shots fired, but no sounds prior thereto, but cries afterward. He rushed out and saw the man across the street who was shot. The man was staggering. Several minutes after the shooting, witness looked at his watch; it was not quite 9:30.

THE ALIBI BEGINS.

The third witness was W. A. McComb, a finisher of furniture, who lives at No. 734 Wall street. Witness remembered that on Saturday night, June 2—the night of the shooting—he had seen Watson. At 10 o'clock that night, at the corner of Fifth and Spring streets he looked at his watch. He had just walked up leisurely from the Vienna Buffet, where he remained abou ten minutes. It took about fifteen minutes for him to walk to Fifth and Spring. Before he went to the Vienna he walked about Main street for fifteen minutes, having just left Watson at the corner of First and Main streets. That was just about 9:30.

"Who were there with Watson?" asked Attorney Rogers.

"Mr. Murray, Mr. Watson and Clarence McArthur."

"Were they still on the corner when you left them?"

"Yes, sir.

"Had you been with Watson that night?"

"Yes, sir; for about half an hour."

"How long have you known Watson?"

"Oh, about two months, I guess."

On cross-examination, witness admitted that at the time he left Watson he took no thought of time—and not until afterward. He thought it impossible for Watson to have been on the scene of the shooting at 9:15 p.m. on June 2.

OLD FRIEND TESTIFIES.

Clarence McArthur, a bricklayer, who lives with his family at No. 663 Turner street in this city, testified that he met Watson and Murray on the night of June 2 at about 7:30 or 8 o'clock. Witness stayed with Watson until about 9:45 and with Murray until about 11 o'clock.

Witness stated he had known Watson for eighteen or nineteen years, and Murray perhaps nine years. The three weren't separated any more than five minutes at a time that night. Witness and Murray took a glass of beer at Castero's saloon on Los Angeles street about 9:40, and then they went home.

"Did Murray go with you?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time was it when you got home?"

"It was 10:10 o'clock."

"How do you know?"

"My wife called my attention to it."

This made the spectators laugh. The wife had told him it was a pretty time for him to be coming home to supper—and in that way he remembered the time.

"What time did you leave Watson that night?"

"Just about 9:30 o'clock."

"Which way did Watson go?"

"Towards his home."

"Did Murray stay all night with you?"

"No, sir, he left our house about 11 o'clock."

The cross-examination of McArthur showed that he had spent most of that Saturday away from home, going without his dinner and eating supper at the Queen restaurant on North Main street. After supper he went to the corner of First and Main streets and stood there in front of the Pawnee saloon from about 7 o'clock until 8:30, during which time he met Watson and had three or four glasses of beer, at intervals.

This cross-examination of McArthur took over fifteen minutes, after which court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

SAN DIEGO BONDS DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL.

The Supreme Court yesterday confirmed the holding of the lower court that the water bonds, voted by San Diego in 1896 for a city water plant, were illegally issued.

On June 27, 1896, San Diego, at a public election, authorized the issuance of $1,500,000 in bonds, to secure a new water system for the city. There was some protest against the proposition, and Albert Meyer, a taxpayer, filed a suit to restrain the sale of the securities. The case was tried in Orange county before Superior Judge Ballard, and the protesting citizen won, owing to errors in the bond election. A motion for a new trial being denied, San Diego's City Attorney appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case was dismissed yesterday.

POLICE COURTS. ARE THEY ILLEGAL?

A writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday afternoon by the Supreme Court in the interests of Ah Wing, recently convicted before Police Judge H. O. Austin, returnable on Monday at 2 o'clock p.m.

The question involved is very important, the contention of Marble and Phibbs, attorneys for the Chinaman, being that no police courts exist in this city, or have been in legal existence since June 1, 1896, when the new census was completed. It is claimed that the Whitney act, under which the police courts are held, applies only to cities of not less than 50,000 population, nor more than 100,000. The decision in the Ah Wing case will be based on the above-stated grounds, and a final ruling is expected concerning the legality of the courts in question.

VETERANS' VOTES. SUPREME COURT'S ACTION.

Prior to the election of 1898, Abbott Kinney, on behalf of the Democratic County Committee, endeavored to compel T. E. Newlin, at that time County Clerk, to cancel the names of all inmates of the Santa Monica Soldiers' Home, that had been placed on the Great Register, numbering about 1200.

A writ of mandamus was asked in the Superior Court on the ground that the veterans were public charges, being supported by the government, and were therefore not entitled to suffrage. The threatened disfranchisement of the old soldiers caused much excitement, and the legal phases of the question were much discussed. Not succeeding in the lower court, the complainant took his contention to the Supreme Court. The matter was argued at the April session of the court, held in this city, and was submitted.

No decision was given at that time, but the case was set for a rehearing yesterday. It was duly called, but came to an uninteresting end, and the legal questions involved still remain undecided. The court held that, as the Great Register of 1898 is now canceled by law, and as T. E. Newlin, the defendant, is no longer County Clerk, there could be no order to a retired officer to make cancellations on a list of names already entirely done away with by act of law.

It is stated that a new action may be started at once to bring the disputed right of the veterans to vote, to a decision.

COURTHOUSE NOTES. BREVITIES MISCELLANEOUS.

TO QUIET TITLE. R. J. Collins filed a complaint in the Superior Court yesterday against Catherine Hannon and others, seeking to quiet title to certain real estate in this city.

SENT TO HIGHLAND. Superior Judge D. K. Trask yesterday ordered John Douglas committed to the Southern California Insane Asylum. Douglas is a venerable-looking old man from Santa Monica. His mind had become deranged, and after treatment at the County Hospital it was deemed advisable to send the patient to Highland.

EXCHANGE BENCHES. Superior Judge John L. Campbell of San Bernardino county and Judge Trask of the local bench have exchanged places for a few days.

SEPARATION SOUGHT. A complaint in divorce proceedings was filed yesterday in the Superior Court, wherein Mary Crum prays that the matrimonial bonds between herself and the defendant, G. A. Crum, be dissolved.

SUPREME COURT. The Supreme Court will sit in departments today, holding no session tomorrow, and resuming business on Monday. Adjournment is expected to take place about the middle of next week.

TIE SEVERED. In Department Three yesterday morning the divorce suit of Della M. Banas against George Banas was heard behind closed doors. The defendant is a contractor of this city. He married the plaintiff in July. In a few months the newly-wedded pair came to a misunderstanding and all sorts of charges were made by one against the other. Judge York granted the decree of separation that was asked for by the wife, on the ground of cruelty.

NEW OIL COMPANY. Articles of incorporation of the Royal Sunset Oil Company were filed yesterday with the County Clerk. This city is designated as principal place of business. Capital stock is $300,000, shares having a par value of $1 each. Five hundred shares have been subscribed by Otis Gould, W. C. Thompson, L. A. Crandall, Charles S. Mann and George W. Carson.

[POLICE AND JUSTICE COURTS.]

BOTH SMELLED STALE FISH.

Sauce for a Fishmonger is Sauce for a Fishmonger's Daughter.

"Stale Fish" was the title of a farce-comedy, the concluding act of which was played in the Police Court yesterday. The dramatis personae were young people whose speech and manners savored more of the Bowery than of the Mall.

The scene of the first act in the comedy was laid in East Los Angeles Park, time last Sunday, when Miss Jessie Garber, of No. 228 East Fifth street, was taking a bicycle ride. She was accompanied by her younger sister, and a girl friend. The girls, while viewing the animals in the park menagerie, chanced to meet James Currier, a young fishmonger, who had his little sister out for an airing. Miss Jessie, it is alleged, stuck up her nose when she saw James, and remarked: "Pugh, I smell fish."

The remark nettled James, who retorted:

"Oh, I don't know that you have any the best of me. Your daddy is in the same kind of business, and maybe it is his fish you smell, you lobster-back."

Jessie had on a red-striped shirt waist, which probably suggested "lobster-back" to James as an appropriate epithet to apply to the young lady who smelled fish.

After young Currier had "given it back" to Miss Garber "good and plenty," he went to another part of the park and lay down on the grass. Presently Miss Garber and her companions came around a curve of a park road on their wheels.

"Pugh, I smell stinking fish," Currier exclaimed as the girls hove in sight. Realizing full: "Blowed rock cod," "Rotten halibut," and "Stale surf fish," all of which Miss Garber took as a personal allusion to herself, or as a reflection on the quality of fish sold by her father.

Enter a policeman in the next act of

the comedy, with a warrant of arrest for James Currier, sworn out by Miss Jessie Garber, on the charge of disturbing the peace. The curtain soon fell on this act, as James peaceably submitted to arrest, and the cop had no thrilling experiences or hairbreadth escapes in taking his prisoner.

The third and final act in the play took place yesterday, when Currier was before Justice Austin for trial. Miss Currier, the complaining witness, told how the defendant had insulted her by smelling fish in the park, but she forgot to tell that she first smelled fish. The testimony of the other witnesses failed to show that any serious breach of the peace had been committed, and the court accordingly dismissed the case.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

TROUBLE OVER A CHILD.

William Wyche, a piano tuner, was arraigned before Justice Austin, yesterday, on the charge of disturbing the peace of his divorced wife, who has resumed her maiden name, Miss Soledad Romero. The trouble occurred at the latter's home, No. 825 College street, and is alleged to have been due to a struggle for possession of the estranged couple's child. Wyche pleaded not guilty and his trial was set for next Monday.

WIFE BEATER SENTENCED.

Frank Martin was given a floating sentence of $30 or thirty days by Justice Morgan, for battery, it being alleged that Martin kicked his wife on the stomach while he was drunk. Martin is a Southern Pacific employé and has promised to keep sober in the future.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.

The embezzlement complaint against F. F. Miel was dismissed by Justice Morgan. Miel was charged with embezzling a bicycle, but the testimony showed that he had given an order for the price of the wheel, which was accepted as payment, but afterward proved to be worthless. The court held that the complaining witness should have sought redress by civil action instead of criminal prosecution.

TEN DAYS MORE.

Alfredo Gallerdo, a dope fiend doing time for petty larceny, was given ten days' additional sentence yesterday, for escaping from the chain-gang.

FRANC ARRESTED.

Jacques Franc, who is accused of alienating the affections of the wife of Herman Pause, and also despoiling Pause of property, was arrested Wednesday by Deputy Constable Brakesculer, on the charge of petty larceny. Franc was released on his own recognizance pending trial at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The complaint charges him with the theft of a revolver and a rifle belonging to Pause.

MET DEATH IN THE LAKE.

Walter Mulrein Drowned by Capsizing of a Boat at Westlake Park.

Westlake Park claimed another victim yesterday in the person of Walter Mulrein, who was accidentally drowned about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mulrein and a friend, Mike Connelly, hired a rowboat and started out for a cruise around the lake. Both were intoxicated, and came near capsizing the boat before they had proceeded a hundred yards from the boathouse. When they reached a point about a hundred yards from the west shore of the lake Mulrein, who was rowing, requested Connelly to take the oars, while he (Mulrein) eased his stomach by vomiting. In changing positions the boat was capsized and both men found themselves in water beyond their depth. Neither of them could swim, but Connelly, after vainly trying to keep his companion afloat, managed to get hold of the overturned boat and shouted lustily for help. Mulrein, meanwhile sank to the bottom to rise no more.

A man and a small boy were in a boat within a few hundred feet of the place where the accident happened and witnessed the drowning. The man could have gone to the rescue of the men who were struggling in the water, but he feared that in their panic they would lay hold of his frail craft, capsize it and drown the little boy. At least that is the excuse he gave for not making an effort to save the drowning man.

Some men who were painting the boathouse heard Connelly's cries, jumped into a skiff and rescued him, but Mulrein was drowned before the rescuers reached the spot where he went down.

Connelly was taken to the olice Station by Park Policeman Wilson, where he told the story of the drowning. He then went to his lodging at the Arlington Hotel and went to bed. Although still under the influence of liquor when taken out of the water, he was sober enough to realize the narrowness of his own escape, and to deplore the death of his companion. He freely admitted that it was due to their folly in going on the water while they were drunk.

Mulrein was 25 years old and had his home with his parents at No. 419 Beaudry avenue, his father, David Mulrein, being a well-known stone and cement contractor. The dead man was a brother of James H. and Frank B. Mulrein, who are engaged in the plumbing business under the firm name of Mulrein Bros. Walter Mulrein was also a plumber by trade. Mike Connelly was a close friend of the dead man, they having grown up together. Connelly was formerly a butcher in the employ of Simon Maier, but of late has been working about the oil wells in Kern county. Mulrein also had been away from the city, and the two but recently returned, and while enjoying a holiday together went on their fatal debauch.

Police and citizens began to drag the lake for Mulrein's body last evening, but up to a late hour the remains had not been recovered.

PENSIONS AND POSTOFFICES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Postmasters were appointed in California today as follows: Doble, San Bernardino county, W. F. Sechrest, vice C. L. Metzgar, resigned; Glamis, San Diego county, G. S. Thompson, vice Edwin Hayes, resigned.

Pensions were granted today to Californians as follows: Original, Edwin L. Colburn, Occidental, $6; Peter Y. Baker, deceased, Fresno, $10; William H. Alleman, Pomona, $8; Joseph J. Smith, Bishop, $6; Peter Schnabel, San Francisco, $6; Heman Irish, Los Angeles, $6; Joseph A. Gilman, Los Olivos, $8; Peter M. Houston, Hanford, $6. Increase, George W. Hale, San Francisco, $8; Albert J. King, Jamul, $10; Benjamin King, Grass Valley, $12. War with Spain, widows, etc., Mary Carr, mother, San Francisco, $12. A pension was granted today to James A. B. Rosborough, Kingman, Ariz.

TAXATION OF THE CHURCH.

Hot Shot Directed at It Yesterday.

A Labor of Love Among the Chinese.

Other Subjects Discussed by the Congregationalists. Session's End.

The Congregational Association of Southern California, which has been sitting at the East Side Congregational Church in its thirteenth annual session, for the past three days, held its final meeting yesterday, and was not lacking in interesting features.

A resolution on the subject of church taxation was passed without much debate. Dr. S. A. Norton urged the importance of church people seeing to it that the vote on the proposed amendment was not overlooked, saying in the course of his talk:

"This is the only civilized community on the face of the green earth where a tax is laid upon the service of God."

Mrs. W. F. Day, in her talk on home missions, made reference to the fact that the society would have a fund of $3000 to apportion to the various branches of work this year. She said it reminded her of the chairman of a hard-working committee who was once told that he looked tired.

"I am tired," he replied. "I have just been trynig to make a $6000 appropriation do the work of $25,000."

NOT STREET GADDERS.

"I want to tell you," said Mrs. Day, when talking of her committee's work in Chinatown, "of an interesting time we had when we took eighty of these women and children out to Echo Park for a picnic. There were fifty children and thirty women, and some of the latter had not been out of their houses for four years. We had to furnish covered carriages and women drivers or their husbands would not let them go, and we had a hard time to find enough drivers. They had a delightful day, and we shall never forget how they enjoyed it. While returning home if we would drive fast they would say: 'Not fast not fast; good, good, good.'"

The work among the Chinese women and children are in the hands of Mrs. Finley, who devotes to it all her time at a salary of only $15 per month.

QUESTION OF CASH.

In making his report from the Committee on Sabbath Observance, Rev. E. Cash propounded the following big question:

"What can we do with the Sunday newspaper?"

Mr. Cash surveyed the broad field and found some things to admire in the Snuday paper. He also made a discovery:

"The newspapers are not in the business for their health," he said. "We do not need to take it, and I believe if business men would refuse to advertise in it it would soon disappear."

Speaking directly on the question of Sabbath observance, Mr. Cash said:

"This is a difficult problem to solve in Southern California, principally because this is an immense pleasure resort for the rest of the world, and what the 'dear people' want they must have," and he suggested many ways in which Christian people might advance the cause.

LOVE OF LUCRE.

Rev. S. G. Emerson, in making his report on Sunday-schools, said that he was able to get reports, after repeated efforts, from but thirty-six out of the seventy-two schools in the district. The thirty-six enrolled 5070 scholars. Among the questions he submitted was this:

"Are your teachers as good as the teachers in the public schools?"

Among the answers received he quoted the following:

"No; people will not all do for the love of the Lord what they will for the love of $70 per month."

THE LEARNED NAVAJO.

Rev. H. P. Case, Sunday-school missionary, was an interesting speaker and told in a quaint way many experiences. He traveled over 14,000 miles in the nine counties in his district during the year. In his travels through the mountains he found a Navajo Indian who could speak English. He heard the Indian coming down a trail calling musically to a train of pack mules, and Mr. Case repeatedly gave the half song, half cry of the Indian, much to the delight of the audience.

"In the midst of this," said Mr. Case, "I was suddenly startled by hearing: 'Get in there, you blankety blankety blank!' He had somewhere come in contact with American civilization."

A STRAW VOTE.

President F. L. Ferguson of Pomona College introduced a resolution asking for a special committee to say what should and what should not be placed upon the programme for the next meeting.

Rev. N. T. Edwards, who read the paper on "Conditional Immortality," which created so much commotion on Wednesday, may have regarded this as an effort to suppress himself, and was quickly on his feet with an amendment that the matter continue in the hands of the Standing Committee on Programme. The amendment was carried.

CLOVERDALE'S GREETING.

Prof. Nash, who had just come from the North California Association, brought greetings to the southern association. He said:

"I would recommend to you the greeting extended to us at Cloverdale. As we entered the town we were met by a rainstorm, which continued throughout our visit; when we came away they had four inches of rain."

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following standing committees were elected:

Home Missions—William N. Burr, I. H. Herrick, A. R. Nash, for one year; S. A. Norton, Thomas Hendry, J. H. Williams, two years; L. H. Frary, N. W. Blanchard, John M. Schaeffle, three years.

Foreign Missions—E. E. P. Abbott, Mrs. George W. Marston, Mrs. Henry Kingman, W. N. Burr.

Sunday-schools—George H. DeKay, S. H. Barrett, John D. Habbick.

Education—Henry Kingman, W. F. Day, F. S. Forbes.

Temperance—Chester P. Dorland, A. L. Bachman, E. F. Hahn.

International County—N. T. Edwards, H. T. Staats, Curtis Wilbur.

Preacher—Rev. Henry Kingman; alternate, Rev. S. J. Emerson.

Directors of Ministerial Relief Association—H. W. Jones, George Robertson, J. T. Ford, N. W. Blanchard, S. H. Wheeler.

Delegates to the General Assembly of California—J. T. Ford, F. W. Reid, George Willett.

Delegates to National Council, Portland, Me.—L. H. Frary, J. H. Williams.

FINAL SESSION.

In the afternoon Rev. H. W. Lathe read a paper on "Prayer," and a communion sermon was preached by Rev. John F. Davis. The Lord's Supper was celebrated, Rev. George H. DeKay and Rev. N. L. Rowell officiating.

HOMEOPATHS CONCLUDE.

About Fifty Members at the Second Day's Sessions and Interesting Papers Presented—Officers Elected.

The second day of the Homeopathic Medical Convention opened at 10 o'clock, with the bureau of clinatology and hygiene. Dr. Willella Howe read a paper upon "The Santa Ana Valley and Its Diseases." It showed that up to ten years ago disease was rare in that section, and that its limited presence since has been due to the influx of invalids, for whom the location is favorable.

Dr. George H. Richardson of Los Angeles treated of the relation between consumption and insanity. One important fact brought out in the discussion of this paper was that the crowded state of the California insane asylums is due to the large proportion of inmates who are health-seekers from other States.

Dr. S. M. Spaulding's paper upon "The Quarantining of Consumption," excited the most earnest discussion of any of the session. He took the ground that we have no right to exclude the tubercular visitor. Dr. F. F. Laird, in discussion, said that his experience in a large practice in Central New York had shown that a large proportion of tubercular patients sent to Colorado recovered, but that the reverse was true of Southern California. Dr. F. S. Barnard emphasized the important fact that the crowding of human beings into close quarters, where there was a minimum of fresh air and a maximum of filth, was responsible for the prevalence of consumption in cities.

The question as to whether this scourge is contagious or not, came in for discussion. The conclusion was that the public should have the benefit of the doubt, and that proper sanitary precautions ought to be taken to protect it.

The subjects under the bureau of the eye, ear, nose and throat, were handled by Drs. W. E. Waddell, Francis B. Kellogg of this city and Dr. Thad. Johnson of Pomona. Dr. Waddell cited several cases of catarrhal deafness benefited by local treatment, and Dr. Kellogg gave two cases of inflammation of the bone behind the ear; one cured without operation, the other mistake to be opened.

The afternoon session took up clinical medicine, with papers by Drs. S. H. Boynton and F. F. Laird of Los Angeles, and H. L. Stambach of Santa Barbara. The bureau was an interesting one, but technical in its character.

Dr. Willella Howe contributed an able paper to the bureau of gynecology, as did also Drs. R. C. Buell and Joseph H. Kirkpatrick of this city.

The final bureau was that of surgery. Dr. Robert A. Campbell gave suggestions upon material for sutures. Dr. T. C. Low gave instructions upon the preparations for and care of patients during and after surgical operations. The bureau was closed by Dr. E. W. Chaney of Pasadena. About fifty were present yesterday. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows, before adjournment was taken until next October at the same place: President, Dr. W. H. Stiles of San Bernardino; first vice-president, Dr. S. H. Boynton of Los Angeles; second vice-president, Dr. Uriah Averill of San Diego.

SNOOKERS' PARADISE.

Debris on the Circus Ground Picked Over—How a Fat Man Got Out of the Crowd.

Street pickers' paradise yesterday was the vacant lot where the circus tents stood. All day long small boys and old women with market baskets, snooked in the débris.

Their labors were rewarded. One old woman got a basket nearly full of plunder. There were hat pins and side combs, and the frames of scorched Japanese lanterns, and even money.

Some of the circus reminiscences exchanged on the streets are highly amusing.

One fat man got to the ticket stall and managed to make his purchases, but he couldn't get out again to save his life. There were an acre of people fighting for places, and they were pressing him away from the door. In desperation, he pretended to faint. He threw up his hands and keeled over on the man behind him. But it was only a feint, that faint.

Two or three grabbed him up and with a gigantic struggle, managed to carry him out to the air. The crowd, in pity, gave way. When they got to the outskirts, the fat man calmly stood up and thanked his bearers with elaborate courtesy; then marched triumphantly into the tent.

On the last night, as the crowd was smothering for the ticket booth, there was a sudden cry of "fight! fight!" The crowd broke for the superior attraction, and two bright young men took advantage of the little stampede, to buy their tickets. Of course, there was no fight.

The jams about the ticket window were something fearful. It was not an uncommon occurrence for a man to get his hand and money within an inch of the ticket window, only to be hurled back twenty feet by a sudden surge of the crowd. One boy in this process had his coat and shirt sleeves torn to ribbons.

DIED ABOARD A TRAIN.

Sad End of an Invalid in Search of Health—Wife and Children Left Destitute.

E. H. Fisher, an invalid en route from Sumter, Or., to Arizona, for the benefit of his health, died aboard the Southern Pacific train arriving in this city from the north yesterday morning. Fisher was accompanied by his wife, and two young children. He was a victim of consumption, and grew very weak during his long journey. He was tenderly nursed by his wife, who labored with him nearly all of Wednesday night. Toward morning she lay down to sleep, and when she awoke a little later she found her husband was dead. The body was brought to this city and taken charge of by Bresee Bros. The grief-stricken widow and children were without means, and knew not what to do or where to go, but an angel of mercy in the person of Miss Bisbee, a Methodist deaconess in charge of railroad work, met them at the Arcade depot, and sent them to the Ransom Home, where they will be cared for until funds can be raised to send them back to Oregon.

Mrs. Johnson.—What does yo' want wif Jeems?
Mr. Jackson.—Tell him dat I'se out heah mad as thundah an' wants too ax him sumpin.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

[The Times freely publishes the views of correspondents, without holding itself responsible for writers' opinions. Be brief, write plainly; state clearly. The space of 200 words, on the average, is sufficient for the expression of an idea. No attention paid to anonymous communications.]

Credit to Whom Credit is Due.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11.—[To the Editor of The Times:] In the telegraphic account in yesterday's paper of the sham battle of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, Lord Charles Beresford is written up as the "hero of the Alexandria bombardment, who ran the Condor right under the guns of the Egyptian fort and battered it to atoms at close range." This is not the first time I have seen the credit of this gallant act given to Lord Beresford. Allow me to correct the mistake of the cable correspondent. Lord Beresford does not claim this himself. He willingly ascribes the credit of it to Capt. Cecil Whist, who was really the hero of the occasion. It was by the order of Capt. Whist that the Condor was run in close and silenced those forts. Lord Beresford presented to Capt. Whist a handsome pin, having on it the signal, "Well done, plucky Condor." This was the signal which was run up at the fight praising the Condor for her gallant act. I have seen both the pin and the admiralty letters signifying that Capt. Whist was the hero. Capt. Whist was my brother-in-law. Yours, etc.

A. Q. ST. GEORGE,
No. 965 Hidalgo street, city.

ORATORICAL FUSILLADE.

How the Air Was Rent, the Roof Raised, and Perspiration Induced at Silver Republican Meeting.

Arrayed like a Croesus of the pawnshop stood the orator.

He hurled anathemas at "the diamond-studded coal barons of Pennsylvania."

He flung ephithets at "Mark and Teddy and William the First."

He called Senator Beveridge "Mack's mouthpiece and Mark's megaphone."

He filled the air with flying adjectives of denunciation that kept the boomers on the edge of the crowd going like stamp mills to keep up the applause.

It was J. Noonan Phillips.

It's a waste of cold type to say it.

He was making a speech before the Silver Republican Club on Spring street last night.

"I read in one of the Republican mouthpieces," said Phillips, "a list of men who had their business was better this year than last. I made a list of these men for myself and they'll never get a nickel of my money. [Applause.]

"Why???

"Because they lied!!! [Uproarious applause.]

"Rockefeller has built another Christian college. [Applause.] I really believe he thinks he can catch enough of these fellows to pray him out of hell. [Applause.] I don't!" [Great applause.]

Amid great perspiration, and a tear for "the county I love and the flag I almost worship," the orator wilted and the crowd melted away.

The punctured atmosphere closed in and silence prevailed.

ANAHEIM.

FELL FROM A TREE.

ANAHEIM Oct. 11.—Regular Correspondence.] J. B Fletcher sustained very serious injuries last evening as the result of a fall from a walnut tree. Mr. Fletcher was picking nuts in his grove, and though nearly 70 years of age climbed a tree to shake it. When fifteen feet above ground a limb on which he stepped broke, and he fell. He was unconscious for several hours. The attending physician cannot yet determine the full extent of injury.

ANAHEIM BREVITIES.

An assessment has been levied by the Union Water Company upon stock. The money is required to meet indebtedness of the company.

J. M. Gardiner of Los Angeles has been given a lease on La Habra reservoir site for oil development purposes.

[REAL ESTATE RECORD.]

HOUSE AND LOT.

Railroad Building and Real Estate.

Decision Affecting the Vrooman Act.

Regarding Oil Land—Another Church Moving—Road Material.

The promised early construction of the Salt Lake Railroad has led to a demand for lands along the Terminus on the other side of the river, and several sales have been made in the past few weeks, the land required for depot and yard purposes. Among other sales that have been reported of late is a piece just south of the depot sold by W. R. Burke to Mrs. An adjoining tract, extending to Third street, and covering twenty-two acres, is also said to be purchased or bonded. Still farther on, adjoining almost to Sixth street, a tract of twenty acres is said to have changed hands at a price of $1500 per acre or thereabouts.

THE RIVER SECTION.

This price is equivalent to about $300 per lot for a fifty-foot lot. The extension of the Salt Lake road will not greatly increase the value of property on the east bank of the river, but that on this side, where there has been quite an active demand for lots for factory purposes during the last few months. Those who have sacrificed their property in this coming factory district at ridiculously low prices during the past few years will soon have cause to regret that they did not follow the advice of The Times. With the importance of the manufacturing industry in Los Angeles, land will be well adapted for factory purposes will be sought after at greatly increased prices.

THE VROOMAN ACT.

Frequently mentioned in The Times, the litigation over the appeal from the judgment of the late Judge Clark, wherein he sustained the validity of the assessments for street work done upon South Main street, under the Vrooman Act in 1896, has at last been terminated. In a decision rendered at San Francisco the Supreme Court of the State affirms the decision of the lower court. This sustains the view of Judges Van Dyke, Fitzgerald and Cooper, and it is claimed the Vrooman Act and bonds and assessments made and done under it are valid.

On the other hand, Leon Moss, an attorney of this city, who has been devoting much attention to this phase of the question, declares that the decision in this case does not go far as the Supreme Court of California is concerned. Mr. Moss has prepared a brief for appeal to the Supreme Court of the State in March, in which he will contend that the decision he quotes will not stand if he will at once appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. He expresses confidence that he will obtain a favorable decision.

THE LAND BANKS.

The subject has on several occasions been brought prominently before the attention of the State Legislature, and for a revision of the existing laws, and especially of the laws as they apply to oil lands, for the special provision is at present. In the annual report of the Commissioner Hermann, Commissioner of the Land Office, the commissioner has some sensible remarks on the subject. Mr. Hermann shows that in his report on the 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, Fifty-sixth Congress, he said: "It was a matter of the fact that valuable deposits of petroleum and other mineral oils have been made by means of deep borings in tracts of land which, where there is, if any, very slight surface indication of a subterranean deposit. I recommended that the following be enacted:

"That provided that any person, or association of persons, authorized to locate lands under the mining laws of the United States, may enter and obtain patent on lands containing petroleum or other mineral oils and chiefly valuable therefor, under the provisions of laws relating to placer mineral claims; Provided, that the locators of the mineral claims believed to contain petroleum or other mineral oils, shall have three months after marking their claims on the ground within which to begin work with a view of completing the discovery, when made, and upon the claim with a reasonable expense, shall relate back and date nunc pro tunc, as though there or at the time of the marking of the claim on the ground; provided, that if any part of said claim be acquired by other parties during said period of three months, then, after, while work thereon was being prosecuted with reasonable diligence, the failure to prosecute work for three months or complete such work within twelve months from the date of the marking of the claim on the ground be considered as abandonment of the claim, and a new claimant may begin work within said period, and three months shall work a forfeiture of the claim."

Mr. Hermann says that experience has emphasized the necessity for such legislation, and he now renews his recommendation, especially as a decision rendered by him in July last, to which extent reference has been made in this article.

The Times would again suggest that the organizations of California take this question up in earnest and have it properly presented before Congress in Washington and before the Land Office.

CHURCH MOVING.

The church organization in Los Angeles is taking advantage of the increased value of real estate, and to profit by that advance is about to move. The German Lutheran Church, which is on Fourth street between Hill and Olive, has purchased of Mr. Hickey lots 1 and 2, in Mulvane Terrace Tract, for a consideration. The property lies on the west side of Olive street, near Fifth, and is 120 feet on Olive by 150 feet on Fifth. The church people intend to move their church building and parsonage to the new property purchased and are now offering their present site on Olive street for sale. The sale was made through the agency of W. I. Hollman & Co.

BROADWAY SALE.

Mr. Hirsch also reports the sale of a lot 50 feet on the east side of Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets, for $6000. This was the property of William Ver Plank Newby, purchased by Leon F. Moss.

MINING COMPANY.

Colonizing Company.

[REAL ESTATE RECORD.]

HOUSE AND LOT.

Railroad Building and Real Estate.

Decision Affecting the Vrooman Act.

Facts Regarding Oil Land—Another Church Moving—Road Material.

The proposed early construction of the Salt Lake Railroad has led to a demand for lands along the Terminal line on the other side of the river, and several sales have been made in the past few weeks, the land wanted for depot and yard purposes. Among other sales that have been reported of late is a piece just south of the depot sold by W. R. Burke to Mr. Ayres. An adjoining tract, extending to Third street, and covering twenty lots, is also said to be purchased or bonded. Still farther on, from Alameda to Sixth street, a thirty-acre tract is said to have changed hands at a price of $1500 per acre, subdivided.

LOWER RIVER SECTION.

Prices in this section are equivalent to about $300 for a fifty-foot lot. The opening of the Salt Lake road will not greatly increase the value of property on the east bank of the river, but there is quite a brisk demand for lots on this side, where there has been no active demand during the past several years, those who have sacrificed property in this coming factory district at ridiculously low prices during the last few years will soon have reason to regret that they did not hold on. The Times. With the completion of the manufacturing industry in Los Angeles, land will be wanted for factory purposes, and be sought after at greatly advanced prices.

VROOMAN ACT.

As mentioned in The Times, the action, over the appeal of the heirs of the late Judge Vrooman, he sustained the decision of the commissioners for street work on South Main street, under the Vrooman Act in 1894, has at last been decided. In a decision filed in San Francisco the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the decision of the lower court. This sustains the action of Judge Van Dyke, Fitzgerald and Hebbard, and is to be claimed the Vrooman Act, and assessments made under it are valid.

Attorney Leon Moss, an attorney who has been devoting his time to this phase of the law, says that the decision is far as the property owners are concerned. Mr. Moss says that the time for appeal has expired before the decision was given in March last, and it would be against the law to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, because the evidence that he presented was favorable decision.

OLD LAWS.

On several occasions has been referred to the urgent for a revision of the mining laws, and especially of the portion relating to oil lands, for no provision is at present. In the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the commissioner makes sensible remarks on the subject. Mr. Hermann shows that in 1898, in a report on the Act of May 1, 1898, Fifty-sixth Congress, he said it was a fact that valuable deposits of gas and other mineral oils were made by means of deep borings on tracts of land which, where there is any, very slight surface indication of a subterranean deposit, and stated that the following provision:

"Provided that any person, or association of persons, authorized to enter under the mining laws of the United States, may enter and obtain lands containing petroleum or other mineral oils and chiefly valuable for such, under the provisions of law relating to placer mineral claims; and the locators of the mineral claims believed to contain petroleum or other oils, shall have three months after marking their claims on the ground within which to begin work for the purpose of completing the discovery, when made by the claim, with a reasonable diligence, shall relate back and take effect as of date prior to the time of the location of the claim on the ground; but no rights to any part of the land shall be acquired by other parties during the period of three months, while work thereon was being prosecuted with reasonable diligence to prosecute such work to discover or complete such work within twelve months after the date of the marking of the claim on the ground be considered as abandoned of the claim, and no further work within said period of three months shall work a forfeiture."

Mr. Hermann says that experience has demonstrated the necessity for this modification, and he now recommends the modification, especially in the decision rendered by him in July last, to which exception has been made in this report.

We would again suggest that associations of California get up in earnest and be properly presented before Congress in Washington and be-

CHURCH MOVING.

An organization in Los Angeles advantage of the value of real estate, built by that advance move. The German Church, which is on Fourth street between Hill has purchased of Mr. Hickey lots 3 and 4, Terrace Tract, for property lies on the west side, near Fifth, and of 120 feet on Olive by people intend to erect a building and parsonage purchased and are their present site on sale. The sale was by agency of W. I. Hol-

WAY SALE.

Report reports the sale of on the east side of Ninth and Tenth This was the Ver Plank New- by Leon F. Moss. COMPANY.

Consisting Company has incorporated at Riverside for the purpose of colonizing lands in North and South America, and to organize towns, etc. Capital stock is $500,000. Directors, W. B. Townsend, A. F. Carmody, H. A. Whiting, W. H. Martin, W. C. Richards, R. O. Stebbins, S. A. McGuire, M. P. Breen. The only local man included in the list is W. C. Richards, whose residence is given as Elsinore. The others are from San Francisco and New York. Other incorporation papers were filed by the same parties for the Magdaline River Colonization Company; capital stock $500,000.

TOWARD THE OCEAN.

The excellent service established by the Los Angeles and Pasadena Railway has given a great impetus to the development of the section lying between Los Angeles and the ocean, and along the ocean front in and near Santa Monica. Between Sherman and the beach has grown up the new town of Sawtelle, which, although only two years old, has already several hundred residents. It is a gateway to the Soldiers' Home grounds, where are over 3000 old veterans.

Since the electric road has been running a first-class service to its terminus at Ocean Park, formerly known as South Santa Monica, that place has enjoyed a quite a boom. Most of the cottages are built right on the beach, so that one may walk direct from the house into the water. There is a plank walk and a long pleasure walk, and other improvements are contemplated. It is reported that many of the cottages will be occupied during the winter months.

For the accommodation of business men residing in Los Angeles the railroad company runs a flyer during the season, mornings and evenings, between Los Angeles and Ocean Park, which is a great convenience to those who come up to town every day.

ROAD MATERIAL.

Referring to the recent suggestion made in this department for the substitution of decomposed granite in place of the unsatisfactory gravel now used on the public streets, it has been proposed that the City Council should purchase this material, and deliver it to contractors, so as to put them all on an equality in bidding for grading work. The Council is averse to doing this. There would, however, be no trouble about obtaining the material in a convenient way, as the electric railroad company offers to haul the material from its quarry in the Santa Monica foothills and deliver it at three points in the city on its lines. Should the Council stipulate that some first-class material like this is to be used for the streets, it would be no hardship upon the contractors, who would all be on an equality.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Although the tourist season has not yet arrived, there is a remarkably active demand for houses to rent in Los Angeles. Messrs. Wright and Callender, who make a specialty of rental property, inform The Times that the inquiry for rental property is better than ever before at this time of year, and has been unusually great all through the summer, when nothing was expected. There are at present fewer houses for rent than at any time during the past two or three years, and inquiries are constantly increasing, many of them coming from strangers, who are coming to Los Angeles with a view to making it their home, so that there will soon not be enough houses to supply the demand. This is evidenced by the demand for flats, which have heretofore been rather slow in renting. There are several blocks of six to eight flats, now fully occupied, which has not been the case before since they were built.

This firm is receiving letters from strangers all over the United States, and even from Canada and Mexico, inquiring for rental property, both houses and stores, and the outlook is better than for years. While a year or two ago, houses were a drug on the market, and there was talk of overbuilding, rents are now stiffening. There is more of a tendency also of late to avoid slack methods, and the renting business is assuming a more settled state, the owners beginning to realize that a properly qualified agent can make property pay better than they themselves can.

A few years ago there was no such thing in Los Angeles as an established rental agency, with all it implies, in the management and care of a large amount of property, involving innumerable details, but from the rapid development of this branch of the real estate business, the public is evidently taking kindly to what has for so many years in the East been the business-like and satisfactory method employed.

HOTEL ARCHITECTS.

One of the most influential journals devoted to hotel interests gives voice to a growing desire among hotel men throughout the country. It asserts that there is a legitimate and increasing demand for architects who have made a special study of planning and designing hotels. A writer says he has repeatedly noticed the tendency in this country toward specialized work among architects, and the hotel journal's suggestion that more architects should qualify themselves to do first-class work in this, but emphasizes the contention repeatedly made, namely, that for first-class, specially-equipped architects in the United States the demand today is in excess of the supply. The journal referred to says:

"New York for many years has had several architects whose specialty has been churches. Nay, some of the ecclesiastical architects have gone a step further and made a specialty of Roman Catholic churches. Their fame in their chosen field has made them known in certain circles from the Hub to San Diego, and they have honorably and efficiently reaped the rewards to which their talents and reputation entitled them.

"Why, then, can we not have hotel architects also? There are scarcely two dozen architects in the Union who have devoted any considerable time to the special study of hotel construction; to planning, designing and the hundreds of details that contribute to the creation of a perfect modern hotel. Here, indeed, is a field which may well challenge the careful attention of young architects whose ambitions are as wide and comprehensive that they do everything half badly because they have time to study nothing well.

"Take the problems touching upon the cold-storage building construction, for instance. Here is a class of buildings which has multiplied in numbers in the United States during the past ten years to an enormous extent. What does the average architect know about planning such a structure? This class of work, from an architectural and engineering standpoint, forms an entire professional field of itself. Of brewery construction and the planning of mills, factories, and various sorts of industrial plants and buildings the same thing is true."

BUILDING NOTES.

Following are among the contracts noted in the Builder and Contractor as having been let:

A two-story frame and plastered residence, to be built at the southwest corner of Adams and Magnolia streets, for Frank K. Wilson of No. 1140 West Twenty-ninth street.

Three two-story frame residences, to be built at the corner of Union avenue and Twentieth street, for Charles H. Toll.

The following permits of $2000 and over were issued by the City Superintendent of Buildings:

W. H. Gilbert, two-story, eight-room frame residence, south side of Orange street, between Witmer and Lucas avenue, $2500.

Hoffman Hardware Company, three-story and basement brick warehouse building, in rear of No. 226 South Main street, $3500.

The National Ice Company, storehouse addition Center street, between Banning and Turner streets, $5000.

Los Angeles Cemetery Association, one-story and basement brick and stone mortuary chapel and crematory, Evergreen Cemetery, $13,000.

Los Angeles Holiness Band, three-story and basement brick building, north side of West Fourth street, between Broadway and Spring streets, $3000.

J. H. Blagge, two-story eight-room frame residence, north side of Halldale avenue, near Adams street, $2200.

Crichton Smith, one-story building, west side Hoover street, between Washington and Eighteenth streets, $2150.

E. S. Rowley, two-story seven-room frame residence, corner West Twenty-fourth and Congress avenue, $3000.

Mrs. Christina Lofgreen, two-story frame residence, southwest corner Eighth and Carondelet streets, $2500.

MAN VANISHES IN MYSTERY.

Prindle Bids His Young Wife Good-by and Disappears. Pitiful Case.

William Prindle, an operative in a planing mill on Thirty-third street, has disappeared under mysterious circumstances. About two weeks ago he vanished. It is as though he were simply canceled out of existence.

His young wife was the last known to have seen him, and she is completely mystified. Where did he go? Why did he go? For an answer to these questions, she claims not to have the slightest clew.

Prindle had been living in a cottage on the corner of Maple avenue and Thirtieth street with his wife and young child. As far as can be learned, his domestic relations were happy. He is a well-appearing young man, and seems to have a good standing in the neighborhood. Apparently, he enjoyed the confidence of his employers to an unusual extent. Some time ago he was hurt and temporarily unable to work. During the period of his illness he was allowed half pay.

Prindle was considerably discouraged by the accident, and complained that he had been under a blight of bad luck for a run of several years. For the last few months, however, he had been at work and was apparently cheerful and reasonably contented.

One night about two weeks ago he took his wife out to spend the evening at her mother's. Mrs. Prindle's mother is a Mrs. Pratt, and lives on Castelar street.

It was arranged between Prindle and his wife that he should leave her at the house and call later in the evening to take her home. He had some other engagement. Mrs. Prindle never saw him after he bade her good-by at the door of her mother's house.

She is left without means. She has given up the little cottage on Maple avenue. It is as though Prindle had taken the home away with him.

Some way she and her child must be supported, so she is going to work as a factory girl.

She cannot scour the country over for him, as many wives have done, with breaking hearts, before her.

She can only wait. It is a pitiful case.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Southern Pacific announces that the Sunset limited will run three times a week this season. The first train east-bound will leave San Francisco November 7, and west-bound will leave New Orleans November 8. The trains will leave San Francisco each week on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m. They will reach Los Angeles going east on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. The west-bound trains will reach Los Angeles each week on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7:45 p.m., and San Francisco on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 10:45 a.m.

Drawing the Line.

[Indianapolis Journal:] (The Orator:) My friends, the trusts are engaged in a dastardly attempt to destroy our institutions!

(Weary Watkins:) Well, I hope they'll stop at tearin' down the penitentiaries, an' leave the poorhouse alone.

Boss.—Yes, your fellow, and then he committed suicide because I refused him. Tom.—Perhaps he was afraid you might change your mind.

[THE OIL INDUSTRY.]

DESERT TO BE TESTED.

March of Derricks to Barstow Next.

Fire Causes Damage in Local Field.

Wells Ready for the Pump. No Snap on 'Change. Sprays of Oil.

There was little or no snap to the trading on the floor of the Los Angeles Oil Exchange yesterday.

Southern Consolidated alone was the feature, and it was only fairly active. It opened bearish at 21½ cents, a quarter of a cent below the closing price Wednesday. From that figure it went to 20¾ cents, where it closed. In all, only 4300 shares were represented in the transactions.

Only 100 shares of Westlake changed hands. The price paid was 30 cents a share, a decline of 1½ cents.

Reed Crude was strong at 52 cents, while Fullerton Oil was fairly active at 16 cents.

During the call a total of 14,700 shares changed hands, the value of which was $1447.25. In listed stocks the sales were:

	Shares.	Price.
Southern Consolidated	900	$ .21¼
Southern Consolidated	1,200	.21¼
Southern Consolidated	1,200	.21
Southern Consolidated	900	.20¾
Fullerton Oil	1,000	.16
Reed Crude	200	.52
Uncle Sam	200	.34
Westlake	100	.30
Total	6,700	$1,345.25

Bids and offers were as follows: Alpha, 21¾ cents bid, 23 asked; Central, $1.24 bid, $1.35 asked; Columbia, 42 cents asked; Fullerton Consolidated, 41 cents bid, 44 asked; Oceanic, 57½ cents bid; Parker, 45 cents bid; Southern California Oil and Fuel Company, 20 cents asked; Whittier Consolidated, 10 cents bid, 10½ asked; Wilson, 19 cents bid, 25 asked.

In unlisted properties, the sales were as follows:

	Shares.	Price.
Old Glory	5,000	$ .02½
Union Jack	100	.04½
Union Jack	2,500	.05
Yankee Doodle	300	.02½
Yankee Doodle	200	.03
Total	8,100	$101.50

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

The governing board of the Los Angeles Oil Exchange held a brief session yesterday afternoon. Matters relating to commissions were discussed.

The Globe Oil Company has made an application requesting that its stock be placed among the listed properties. The company has two producing wells in the Sunset field, but is still classed as a non-producer. The request will be acted upon next week.

The regular call of stocks will open at 10:15 a.m., in place of 10 o'clock, as heretofore.

HOME FIELD.

FIRE DESTROYS A DERRICK.

As a result of a fire early yesterday morning a string of tools is imbedded in the bottom of the new well of the Sierra Oil Company. The fire, which is believed started from an ash heap, completely destroyed the derrick and burned the rope which held the string of tools. The company is operating just east of the Baptist College, on property adjoining that of the Uncle Sam Oil Company. It is the intention to rebuild the derrick as soon as the tools have been fished out.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.

Several wells have been completed this week and will be put on the pump before Monday. In the western field development is a little more active than it has been in several weeks, but the central field is quiet.

The new well of the Parker Oil Company near Edgeware Road is in oil sand. Conditions are such as to inspire the operators with hope that the well will be an excellent producer. The same company has just completed a well near the corner of Temple and Freeman streets. It will be put on the pump the first of next week.

The well being drilled by Dr. Robinson near the corner of Court street and Edgeware Road has entered oil sand. Drilling will be continued today.

Well No. 2 of the Northern Consolidated Oil Company on Ocean View avenue has been completed and is about ready to be put on the pump.

A derrick is being erected by C. V. Hall for a well to be put in just off the corner of Ocean View avenue and San Joaquin street.

Hardison & Hardison are building a new derrick on their property in the western field.

Daggett & Fletcher are spudding in near the corner of Ocean View avenue and Sherman street.

In the hope of increasing the production of his well on the corner of First street and Union avenue, J. B. Bemis has started to deepen the hole.

The new well of the Los Angeles Oil Company on the Pelessier tract has been completed and will be put on the pump today. This well is south of Sixth street in a field between the Baptist College field and the Rommel Oil Company's holdings.

MORE PROSPECTING.

TESTING WEST OF BARSTOW.

Within the next thirty days the derrick will have found its way into the old Kramer mining district, which lies near the western boundary of San Bernardino county. The Hiawatha district, as it is now called, is situated about twenty miles west of Barstow, and although it never has been invaded by drillers, indications are that the search for oil will be begun there soon.

Experts who have examined the field have expressed themselves as satisfied that the geological formations clearly mark the course of California's petroleum belt. Surface indications include several oil seepages of good grade.

The Hiawatha Oil Company is the pioneer of the district, having been the first to locate holdings there. On the east the Buckeye and the State Range have taken up several sections. South of the latter company the Honest Abe Oil Company has found land to its liking. Next to it the Lucky Star will begin drilling.

On the south of the Hiawatha Oil Company the Blue Rock Company has acquired several sections, and is making arrangements to begin work.

The San Antonio Oil Company of this city has also secured holdings there.

In the district over 240 quarter-sections have been taken up.

HERE AND THERE.

ONE OF KERN'S PRODUCERS.

One of the big producers of the Kern River field is the Central Point Oil Company, operating in section 4, 28, 28. The company has a lease on forty acres in that section, on which it paid a $43,000 bonus, and agreed to give one-eighth royalty. There are now nine producing wells there, and it is said the company shipped last month 34,000 barrels of oil.

On the La Habra ranch, six miles southeast of Whittier and west of Brea Cañon, the Standard Crude Developing Company is putting in a well. The field is not proven, but from formations there it seems quite certain that oil is in the neighborhood. The company's well is in 357 feet.

The California Mutual Oil Company, operating on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 28, 28, 28 of the Kern River field, has erected a derrick over the site of its second well. Drilling will be started the first of the week.

It is reported that the old wells in the Kern River district are holding out well.

The Superior Oil Company has leased a quarter section in 14, 32, 24 to W. B. Denison of San Francisco, who will shortly organize a company.

The Reed Crude of the Kern River field now has twenty-five producing wells and five new ones started.

UNCLE SAM'S GUEST.

Wealthy Citizen of San Jacinto Arraigned on Charge of Cutting Timber on Government Land.

Anton Scherman yesterday came down from San Jacinto to sup with the United States District Court. He did so upon formal invitation from Judge Wellborn, delivered at the hands of his personal representative, George F. McCulloch, deputy United States Marshal. Anton came willingly, though he had refused to respond except on special invitation. He is a well known and a "well-heeled" citizen of the earthquake city.

Some time since Mr. Scherman filed a location on a certain piece of land in the neighborhood of San Jacinto, built a sawmill and immediately commenced to turn the pine trees into sheckels for his purse. Unfortunately for Scherman his prayer for the location of the land was not granted, but instead it was thrown into the government forest reserve, and he received notice to vacate and pay for the timber cut. A civil suit was some time since filed against him by the government to recover the amount supposed to be due.

But Anton Scherman is said to have decided to "buck" Uncle Sam, paid no attention to the suit, and, it is alleged, went right on with business and kept the sawdust flying at the mill. Yesterday the grand jury interposed, indicted him for unlawfully cutting timber on the government reserve. He was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, gave bond and his trial was set for the 25th inst.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

E. G. OTIS.....President and General Manager.
HARRY CHANDLER.....Vice-President and Assistant General Manager.
HARRISON GRAY OTIS-CHANDLER.....Secretary. ALBERT McFARLAND.....Treasurer.
PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times

Daily, Weekly, Sunday, and Weekly Magazine. Vol. 28, No. 130. Founded Dec. 4, 1881. Nineteenth Year.

NEWS SERVICE—Full Associated Press Night Report covering the globe; from 12,000 to 15,000 word words daily.

TERMS—Daily and Sunday, 70 cents a month, or $8.40 a year; Daily without Sunday, $7.50 a year; Sunday, $2.00; Magazine Section only, $0.50; Weekly, $1.50.

SWORN CIRCULATION—Daily net average for 1899, 14,961; Daily net average for 1900, 16,558; Daily net average for 1901, 19,151; for 1902, 22,121.

TELEPHONES—Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor, Press 1; Editorial Rooms, third floor, Press 2; City Editor and local news room, Press 3.

AGENTS—Eastern Agents, Williams & Lawrence, Nos. 31-33 Tribune Building, New York. 87 Washington street, Chicago. Washington Bureau, 43 Post Building.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as mail matter of the second class.

THE NATION'S CHOICE
McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT,
REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

THE TIMES' TELEPHONES.

The new numbers of The Times' telephones are as follows: Business Office, Press 1, changed from Main 29; News Room, Press 2, changed from Main 674; Editorial Room, Press 3, changed from Main 27; Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House, Press 4, changed from Main 463.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

The Times offers a reward of $10 in cash for the apprehension, arrest and evidence which leads to conviction of any person caught stealing copies of The Times from the premises of subscribers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CALIFORNIA.

There are the best of reasons for the belief that Republican principles and candidates will be given a good safe majority of the votes to be cast in this State at the November election. The electors to be elected are nine Presidential electors, seven Congressmen, twenty of the forty State Senators, and eighty Assemblymen (the full membership of the lower house of the State Legislature.)

That the full electoral vote of the State will be given to McKinley and Roosevelt there can hardly be a reasonable doubt. It will not do, however, for Republicans to rest secure in this conviction to such an extent as to make them apathetic and neglectful of the duties which all good citizens in common owe to the State and to the nation. The Republicans of California would never forgive themselves if they should, by staying away from the polls on November 6, allow their political opponents to capture the electoral vote of the State. They can carry the State by a good round majority if each voter in the party will do his duty. Of this there is no doubt. If, therefore, the State should be lost to the Republicans, it will be lost through neglect of duty on the part of Republican voters.

Four years ago the Republicans carried the State by a plurality of less than 5000 in a total vote of 298,530. In 1894 Cleveland carried the State by 124 plurality, in a total vote of 269,585. The Republican vote ought to be greatly increased this year over that of 1896, and the majority for the McKinley electors should be carried well up into the thousands.

With such issues as have been made prominent in the campaign—issues in which the Pacific Coast is more vitally interested than is any other section of the country—California ought not to be considered a doubtful State, even by our political opponents. We should be able not only to carry the State for the Republican electoral ticket, but to carry it by a majority so large as to astound and "paralyze" our opponents. The necessity for hard work, and for getting out the full strength of the party vote, has never been greater than it is in the pending campaign.

Two years ago the total vote cast in the State was 277,815, of which the Republican candidate for Governor received 148,354, or a majority of 19,093. The State Legislature elected at the same time stood, on joint ballot, Republicans 85, Democrats 35. Of the seven Congress districts in the State six elected Republican candidates, the only Democrat elected being De Vries in the Second District.

Republicans should put forth every effort to make a clean sweep this year—to elect Republican Presidential electors by a heavy majority; to carry every Congress district by safe majorities; and to retain their control of both branches of the Legislature, increasing our majority in both house so far as possible. All this can be done if the Republicans of the State will stand fast and do their duty from now on until and including election day, November 6. Let there be no faltering anywhere along the line! The issues are of the first importance, and California must hold her place in the procession.

There are fourteen organizations and seventy-one organizations vacant on the New York police force, and the Brooklyn Eagle, an independent Democratic paper, says these places are vacant because subordinates will not pay the sum Tammany demands for them. If the cost of Tammany's support for a police position is so great, what must the support of a Presidential candidate cost?

A POSSIBLE RACE CONFLICT.

A writer who is evidently well informed in regard to diplomatic affairs in Europe has for several years been contributing a series of articles to American papers over the signature, "Ex-Attache." In a recent letter, dated at New York, he refers to a subject of considerable importance which appears to have been overlooked by the international news agencies. This is an international congress which was to assemble at Madrid in the last week of September, under the presidency of ex-Premier Sagasta. The object of this congress is one which should certainly give it importance in the eyes of all intelligent people in the United States, as well as in the British empire.

The scheme which the convention had in view is stated to be one of the consequences of the war with Spain. Its purpose was the formation of an alliance, economical, political and military, of all the nations of Latin origin against the English-speaking world; that is to say, against the United States and Great Britain. The organizers insist that the aims of the movement are purely defensive, and destined to constitute barriers against Anglo-Saxon encroachments. We all know, however, the difficulty of keeping such a movement within bounds, when once it is fairly started.

The whole of Latin America was to be represented at this congress. Portugal, it is said, has been quite as active in the organization as Spain, fearing that her large colonial possessions might share the fate of her neighbor's, and both Italy and France have given the movement their warm approval. Indeed, it is said that France is ambitious to assume the position for which some of her rulers in bygone years have striven, as the leader of an organization of the Latin powers.

To those who argue that, owing to the great jealousy which exists among the Latin nations of Central and South America, and to a lesser extent between France, Spain, Italy and Portugal in Europe, it will never be possible to unite these races for one purpose, it is pointed out that thirty years ago, just before the outbreak of the Franco-German war, there existed fully as great animosity and jealousy between the small German States, and it was upon this that Napoleon chiefly counted in opening his disastrous campaign. In face of the common enemy, however, all these differences melted away like the mist before the sun, and France found herself face to face with a united Germany. We may possibly see the same thing among the Latin races, should some event transpire that happens to closely touch the feelings of these impulsive peoples.

As an evidence that, in spite of all the quarrels which take place, there is a certain community of race sentiment between the Latin races of the Eastern Hemisphere and those of the New World, the fact is referred to that at the time of the war between the United States and Spain the sympathies of the people of Central and South America—and to a considerable extent of Mexico—were with the Spanish, the people of some South American cities going so far as to open subscriptions to enable Spain to build warships. All this, notwithstanding the fact that most of these republics were indirectly indebted to the United States for their liberation from the despotic rule of Spain.

Race wars are not only unreasonable, but are vindictive and bitter beyond all others, with the possible exception of religious wars. Let us hope that the contingency referred to may never happen. In case it should, however, the Latins will not find the Anglo-Saxons unprepared, and the fate of Spain should serve as a warning to the surviving descendants of a once mighty race, which at one time ruled the world. Meantime, there are two factors which the writer referred to appears to have overlooked in his prognostications. The Anglo-Saxon and Latin races, combined, do not comprise more than a fifth of the earth's population. Outside of these there are two great and powerful races which would have to be reckoned with in case of a general mix-up—the Teuton and the Slav. Either of these, alone, could put up a hard fight against the combined strength of Latin Europe.

However, as we have said, the contingency is a remote one, and will, we trust, never eventuate. The opening of the new century should see race rivalry on battlefields exchanged for friendly emulation between the races for social, commercial and scientific honors.

The humor of the Sunday Examiner is not entirely confined to its colored supplement. In the news department of that journal on Sunday last the statement was published, under impressive scare headlines, that "Bryan's election is absolutely sure;" also that "William Jennings Bryan will be the next President of the United States." This is as certain as anything can be in this world. The Examiner is a remarkable paper, to say the least.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The reply of the United States government to the French note relative to the basis of the Chinese negotiations was made public yesterday. The text of the communication is given in Washington dispatches to The Times this morning. It is brief and to the point. It agrees in substance with the forecasts heretofore given in Washington dispatches, and closes with the expressed hope that negotiations may begin at an early date.

A Chinese report says that on October 6 the Emperor and Empress Dowager were at Chsu Ching, 150 miles southwest of Tai Yuan Fu. After resting a day, according to the Chinese report, "the imperial party proceeded with large forces."

It is reported at Shanghai that Russian troops from the southward have occupied Mukden, in Manchuria, without opposition, and that Russians from the north have captured Tie Ling, forty miles north of Mukden.

A Hongkong dispatch, dated October 11, brings information that Admiral Ho, with 200 troops, has arrived at San Chun (San Shui?) from Canton; that a detachment of 400 other troops is about to land at Deep Bay; that the British torpedo-boat destroyer Otter has been ordered to Mirs Bay (near Hongkong;) and that the Bombay infantry has been ordered to be in readiness to start for the frontier at two hours' notice.

Rev. Paul D. Bergen, writing from the German city of Tsingtan, China, under date of September 4, said: "The situation is at present not assuring. Not to speak of the threatening clouds in the other part of the empire, here in Shangtung the people are more restless and bitter than before the taking of Peking."

Another letter, from Rev. J. H. Chalfant, written from the same place, states that the Chinese arsenals at Shanghai, Nanking and Wuchang are working night and day turning out war material, which is being supplied to the Boxers.

According to a dispatch from Tien-Tsin, "a military order has been issued to the German troops to occupy the railroad from Yang-Tsin to Peking. The rest of the road will be occupied by the Russians, and the harbor of Ching Wan Tou has been allotted to the British."

The above-mentioned dispatch also says that it is understood that Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee refused to acknowledge Li Hung Chang's visit on Friday. Von Waldersee will go to Peking in a few days.

A Berlin dispatch cites a dispatch said to have been received by the German Navy League, to the effect that the situation in South China is exceedingly critical. The dispatch says that Chang Weh Hong, who advised the Empress Dowager to enroll the Boxers in the army, has been appointed Governor of the new Chinese capital, Sian Fu. It is further asserted that many Chinese have been decapitated at Chin Kiang, province of Kiang Fu, and that Gen. Yuan Shi Ki has increased his army to 40,000 men.

UNCLE SAM AT PARIS.

The report that comes from Paris in regard to the record made by the United States at the World's Fair is sufficient to make the heart of any patriotic American swell with pride. Even the most confirmed pessimist of the Bryan stamp may certainly feel some slight sense of satisfaction at the brilliant victory which this country has achieved in the peaceful field of commercial competition. A cablegram received from Commissioner-General Peck at Paris contains an announcement of final results obtained at the exposition by the countries in the way of awards. The United States received 2475 awards; Germany, 1826; Great Britain, 1797; Russia, 1493. The United States leads not only in the grand total, but also in all grades of awards from grand prizes to merely honorable mention.

Surely, this is a most remarkable showing for a country that has scarcely been out of its swaddling clothes for a century. At the first World's Fair, held in London in 1851, the two American exhibits which attracted the greatest attention both came from this State. One was a large pyramid, showing the amount of gold that had been taken out of the California mines up to that time, and the other a section of one of our big trees. These were both natural products as nature had formed them. To suggest at that time that within half a century the United States would be taking the lead among the great nations of the world in the manufacture of iron and cotton and woolen goods, of intricate machinery, of labor-saving devices of every kind, besides ranking high in the manufacture of ornamental and artistic articles, and exporting such goods in ever-increasing quantities to the Old World, would have appeared absurd, and would have aroused a derisive smile. Yet all that and more has been accomplished, and we are as yet only on the threshold. If this sort of thing continues, Uncle Sam will have before long to buy himself a larger hat.

The success thus achieved by the United States at the great Paris show is worth untold millions of dollars to this country, as an advertisement of what we can do. Thousands upon thousands of consumers will for the first time have their attention drawn to the superiority of American goods, and every branch of industry will profit, from the orchards of California to the machine shops of Pennsylvania. The orders for American goods which have been pouring in from every part of the world during the past two years will be immensely increased, and a new era of even greater prosperity may be expected—provided, always, that the voters of this country preserve their equilibrium, and do not make a foolish move.

Incidentally, the success of this country at the Paris Exposition emphasizes the benefits that are derived from this class of advertising. Our own home section of Southern California is a striking example of what may be accomplished along this line. In this connection it should not be forgotten that there will soon be held in this country the most important exposition that there has been in America since the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. It is the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and it is unique in this, that it is specially devoted to the Western Hemisphere—to that great field of the two Americas, extending from the North Pole to Cape Horn. This exposition will attract thousands of consumers from Europe and other parts of the world, whose appetite for American products has been whetted by what they have seen at Paris, or what they have read about our displays there.

Let our public-spirited business men see that Southern California is worthily represented at the Buffalo show. We know from experience that the money so expended will be returned to us a hundredfold.

PRODUCERS AND PROFITS.

To judge from a majority of reports that are received, we may expect that the coming citrus-fruit crop of Southern California will be the best that has ever been harvested. There is also an excellent prospect for good prices for the product. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the intelligent horticulturists of Southern California have at length begun to thoroughly realize the necessity for coöperation in disposing of their product, and to appreciate the truth of that good old saying: "In union is strength."

Efforts are made from time to time by interested parties and by paid organs representing those interested parties to discredit and discourage the coöperative idea of marketing the horticultural products of California. Such arguments will not bear even a superficial examination. It is true that some mistakes have been made by the fruit exchanges, which is not to be wondered at, when comparatively inexperienced men undertake a job of such magnitude. Most of these mistakes have, however, been rectified. Others will be, in good time. All the same, mistakes or no mistakes, the coöperative system of marketing California fruits has without any question been the salvation of the industry. Remembering what the condition of the California fruit industry was a few years ago, when it was entirely in the hands of the commission men, it is easy to see where it would have been today had the growers not resolved to come together and help themselves.

In a local publication, the California Cultivator, a fruit grower of the San Gabriel Valley gives some graphic and forcible reasons why he intends to adopt the coöperative system of marketing fruit. He cites a number of striking instances in which fruit growers of this section have had their labor for naught, under the old system. In one case he shipped two carloads of dried fruit, receiving in advance 2 1-2 and 3 cents a pound thereon. That was all he ever received, the agent writing him that the advance was more than he should have received for his fruit. At another time he induced a friend of his to work up a lot of plums into jam, which was put up in attractive glasses and neatly labeled. Two barrels were shipped to a Chicago commission house and the returns for the shipment amounted to $1.56. A neighbor of his who shipped two carloads of prunes to a commission house did not even do so well as this, as he never received a dollar for his shipment. This worried him so that he shortly afterward sickened and died.

Such instances as these might be multiplied almost indefinitely. There are, of course, honest commission men, as there are honest lawyers, but the commission man, like the lawyer, has become accustomed to look upon it as the regular thing to take advantage of all the "tricks of the trade." Before the exchange movement was started the producer was regarded by a majority of the middlemen in about the same light as the greenhorn from the country is looked at by the bunco sharp—as a "soft thing" to be plucked. Now that the growers have combined for mutual protection, the plucking process is not so easy a one, and it is not surprising that the commission merchants are disgruntled at seeing their profits so greatly reduced.

It is not only in California that the producers are beginning to combine for their mutual benefit in marketing their crops. Away off in Canada the farmers have discovered the benefits of coöperation and have profited greatly thereby. In a recent issue of a Canadian farm paper one of the government officials tells as follows what has been done by organized effort in the Dominion during the past eight years:

"Eight years ago the one Dominion Live Stock Association had a membership of fifteen, and its annual receipts were $15. Now the several associations have about 2000 members and annual receipts of $7224.55. They include most of the prominent breeders of pure-bred live stock in Ontario. They have been able by united effort to get all pure-bred animals that are registered in records considered reliable by the Department of Agriculture carried at half rates between all points west of Montreal. This has reduced cost of transportation from $30 up to $120 per head, which it was ten years ago, down to from $10 to $18 per head. Since this was done, the trade in breeding stock has gone from practically nothing three years ago to over $200,000 worth in the three years, and they have gone west to British Columbia, to the great Northwest, and east to the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. They have also obtained a change in quarantine regulations between the United States and Canada, which is said to add $10 per head to the value of the horned cattle in the Dominion."

Again, coöperation has enabled the dairymen of one province of Canada—Ontario—to increase their cheese production from 84,000,000 pounds in 1891 to 128,000,000 in 1898, while the creameries have increased within five years from 99,000,000. In that province they now have associations of horse breeders, cattle breeders, sheep breeders, swine breeders, poultrymen, dairymen and fruit growers. It is not surprising that American farmers are beginning to complain of Canadian competition.

Organization of the rural industries of California should be extended as far as possible in every legitimate way. This is specially true of the horticulturists, whose perishable products have to be shipped long distances at a heavy charge for transportation. It is desirable not only in the interest of the individual growers, but of a great industry, upon which Southern California largely depends for its prosperity. Every business man is deeply interested in seeing that the fruit growers receive a fair return for their expenditure of time and money.

The great fruit-growing industry of Southern California was not built up for the purpose of affording a profitable grazing ground for enterprising commission houses, although some of them appear to be laboring under this delusion.

Our esteemed opponents say they are "short" of campaign funds. This poor but honest party makes the same complaint regularly in each campaign, even though it has "money to burn." The thing which the Demo.-Pops are shortest on is good sound common sense.

In 1896, Bourke Cockran declared that Bryan carried in his hand "the flaming torch of Populistic discontent, Populistic agitation and Populistic devotion." No wonder Mr. Cockran's efforts to support Bryan this year gave him acute laryngitis.

Dick Croker attempts to defend his ownership of stock in the ice trust by saying that "he bought the stock because he thought there was money in it." Probably true; but that's what they all buy stock for.

Croker spoke with astonishing candor when he remarked: "We are in favor of all kinds of money." This was doubtless uttered in an "unguarded moment," but it expressed a potent truth, nevertheless.

New York is now going through its register-or-you-can't-vote period of the campaign. But four days are allowed for registration in that State.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The life of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was insured for $1,500,000.

Field Marshal von Blumenthal, the last surviving prominent general of the Franco-Prussian war, is dangerously ill.

Alfred Beit, the diamond king, of South Africa, is only 46 years old. His whole fortune, estimated at $200,000,000, was made in twenty-five years.

It is said that Queen Victoria owns some very valuable land in California. Perhaps Her Majesty has a lingering thought of making her home some day in pleasant places.

The report that Charley Hoyt, the playwright, who has left a sanitarium for the purpose of writing another play, lends color to the impression that his malady is incurable.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland has been visiting friends at the village of Tryingham, Mass., so remote in the Berkshire hills that the nearest railroad, trolley line or generally traveled wagon road is at least twelve miles away.

Joel Chandler Harris, the "Uncle Remus" of story book and magazine, has resigned his editorial position on the Atlanta Constitution and will devote his entire time hereafter to literary work in fields which do not embrace the newspaper.

The Earl of Dalhousie's famous Invermark shootings in Forfarshire are let this season to Achille Fould, the rent being $17,500. There are 20,000 acres of heavily-stocked deer forest and 10,000 acres of first-rate grouse moor. The lodge is a good one and surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Booker T. Washington says that the first time he ever talked to the late Collis P. Huntington on the subject of negro education, the latter gave him a contribution of $2. Mr. Huntington afterward became one of the most generous supporters of the cause, and the last time the two men met, the railway magnate gave the negro educator $50,000 toward the endowment of the school at Tuskegee.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Stampeding Our Way.

[Toledo Blade:] What has become of the stampede of the traveling men to Bryan? The big per cent. of them are straight out for McKinley.

Certainly!

[Baltimore American:] Of course, if Mr. Bryan is elected, Mr. Croker will be willing to give a full dollar's worth of ice for a deteriorated dollar.

It Doesn't Work.

[Peoria Journal:] The great mistake that is being made by the Democrats is in putting up hard-luck arguments in these prosperous times.

Rank Poison.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press:] A great many of the mushrooms with which Bryan is regaling his guests at his oratorical banquets will turn out to be toadstools.

Won't Know Him.

[Kansas City Journal:] Senator Wellington predicts that in 1904, Mr. Bryan will stand on the gold side of the money question. By 1904 nobody will care where Bryan stands on any question.

A Moral Earthquake.

[Kennebec Journal:] The rising of the New York clergy against the unspeakable rottenness of the metropolitan police system is the preliminary rumbling of a moral earthquake that bodes ill for Tammany rule.

If Not, Why Not?

[Omaha Bee:] Will Mr. Bryan, or some one speaking for him, please explain the difference in the application of the consent of the governed doctrine to Porto Rico and to the Philippines? Why should Bryan insist on complete independence for the Filipinos but not for the Porto Ricans?

Where Are You At?

[Omaha Bee:] The latest batch of captured Filipino correspondence indicates that the sole reliance and the sole object of the natives is to continue the fight against American authority in the hope that Bryan may be elected. On which side do the loyal voters of this country propose to align themselves—with the United States or under the banner of Aguinaldo?

RIPPLES OF MIRTH.

His Way.

[Unidentified:] "Are you fond of puppies, Miss Golf?"

(Miss Golf:) What a singular way you have of proposing, Mr. Tanly!

No Wonder.

[Unidentified:] "Gentlemen of the jury," said a lawyer, "there were just thirty-six hogs. Please remember the fact—just three times as many as in the jury box, gentlemen." That lawyer did not win his case.

A Size Too Small.

[Washington News:] "How do you like your new quarters?" asked the landlord, pleasantly.

The new tenant in the modern apartment-house looked the rooms over sadly and rejoined: "These aren't quarters; these are eighths."

Be Could Stand It.

[Detroit Free Press:] (Landlady, threateningly:) I'll give you a piece of my mind one of these days if you're not careful.

(Boarder:) I guess I can stand it if it isn't any bigger than the piece of pie you gave me.

Charged Him Extra.

[Kansas City Star:] (City Boarder:) While I was going through the pasture this morning that big red cow of yours chased me, and I was so scared that I shook with fear.

(Farmer Thrifty:) I reckon I'll have to charge you extra for that milk shake.

Where They Went.

[Baltimore American:] (Mr. Raisem:) Yes, we get good prices for our cabbages, but we have to haul them so far there is no money in it.

(Mr. Quissit:) But I thought you were within a square of the market.

(Mr. Raisem:) The market? Oh, yes. But the tobacco factory is two miles away.

Tommy's Answer.

[Philadelphia Inquirer:] (Teacher:) Now, Tommy, give me a sentence, and then we'll change it to the imperative form.

(Tommy:) The horse draws the wagon.

(Teacher:) Now put it in the imperative.

(Tommy:) Gee-up.

Rather Have Her Own.

[Woman's Home Companion:] Little Margaret had said her prayers, and her mamma was tucking her in to leave her to her slumbers, when the child begged that mamma would not leave her alone.

"Why, Margaret," said mamma, soothingly, but surprised at this unexpected demand, "you know you are never alone, for God is always with you."

"Yes," rejoined the small maiden, doubtfully, "I know; but, mamma, I'd rather have some of my own relations."

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Oakland has a bunco man, who is doing some nervy work.

A directory thief is one of the latest novelties at Sacramento.

Woodland has a fire bug who is doing considerable damage.

Twenty-five thousand trout have been turned into Tule River, near Tulare.

The City Marshal at Redlands will now shoot all tagless dogs on sight.

Berkeley trustees are trying to prohibit butchers from peddling meat from wagons.

The young ladies of the senior class at Stanford have adopted the Spanish sombrero as their headgear.

The San Francisco Board of Health is waging a crusade against milkmen who dispense impure lacteal fluid.

A Berkeley liveryman endeavored to cause the arrest of a dog on a charge of petty larceny. The animal stole his daily paper.

A Spanish girl was arrested at San Francisco for killing rats by pouring boiling water on them. The jury decided she was not guilty of cruelty to animals and acquitted her.

A woman employed in a laundry at Oakland was struck on the head with a piece of crockery and then compelled her assailant to agree to pay her 75 cents daily until she recovered. She moreover compelled the man to seal the contract by dipping his thumb in her blood, and impressing the same on the document.

KILL THE KINGS AND QUEENS.

Paterson Anarchists Selected Men to Do it—The President Threatened.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Rome says:

"That anarchist Bertolani, arrested at Milan as a suspected accomplice of Bresci, has made a confession about anarchist plots.

"'I have known about these plots for a long time,' he says. 'It was I who sent the letter to the prosecutor at Naples warning him in advance that Italian anarchists were coming from America to kill the King, but they paid no attention to my letter.

"'At an anarchist meeting at Paterson, N. J., seven men were selected to kill Kings and chiefs of States. One of them was allotted to kill McKinley or Bryan during the Presidential campaign. I do not know the name of the man who was assigned to this duty. The recent Chicago plot was independent of that hatched at Paterson. I believe other plots having the same object in view were made in the United States.

"'Anarchists have killed Kings and Queens; now they should kill a President of a republic to show the world that for anarchists there are neither monarchies nor republics, and that a King is as cheap as a President.'"

YOUTSEY IS WORSE.

Sick Man Still Claims There is No Blood on His Hands—Brain Fever Apprehended.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

GEORGETOWN (Ky.) Oct. 11.—The reports from Henry Youtsey's sick room tonight are not encouraging. The only change perceptible is that his stupor is not quite so heavy. Once or twice today he lifted his hands an inch or two, and in a weak voice repeated: "There's no blood on my hands."

His physicians fear brain fever, which would now almost surely prove fatal.

FLOUR MILLING ORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Announcement is made that the Standard Flour Milling Company is now in process of organization as the successor of the United States Flour Milling Company, which was recently put into the hands of a reorganization committee.

THE JUNGLE MA[GAZINE]

ON THE PRESI[DENT]

High upon a barb-wire fence
Soul of rustic innocence
Whiskers coy and zephyr-b[lown]
Sat the good old Populist
"What will kill these wo[lves]" he sighed,
Quick the coding breeze re[plied]
"Vote for Billy Bryan!"

"Jeemunently Christopher!
Jest what I've been lookin' [for]
Greatest snap on earth. W[ait]
What'll keep bugs off'n my [taters]
Through the jungle of his b[eard]
Sighed the spirit of the ch[ief]
"Vote for Billy Bryan!"

Then with joy wild and [free]
Poor old Pop fell off the [fence]
Barb-wire pointed like a [lance]
Caught the basement of his [pants]
"What shall turn me loose?" [he cried]
Faint the mocking breeze [replied]
"Vote for Billy Bryan!"

There he hangs unto this d[ay]
And the laughing nephews [say]
"If you wish to emulate [the]
This good man and share his [fate]
Vote for Billy Bryan!"

The howl of the antis re[garding]
the boy's definition of [a]
"Nothin' but a dried shell o[f]

The Indianapolis Sen[tinel]
the fact that Bryan has n[ot]
goes to publishing the [story]
handkerchief flirtation.

All burdened down with [sin]
Ye campaign bunco m[en]
Like Poker Davis goeth [in]
And doth the best he c[an]

McKinley hard times st[ill]
some, at least. Mr. Bry[an]
to the good, and Dick [Croker]
bought a five-thousand-d[ollar]
If it comes down to [that]
Croker can eat his bull [pup]
Bryan can retire to his [farm]
on cabbage.

Mr. Bryan, in prophe[sying]
of calamity, does not, it [seems]
restrict his prophecies to [any]
limit regarding time. T[he]
play, and doubtless Mr. [Bryan]
that all his woes will [end]
about the date of the [end of the]
Shrewd Mr. Bryan! He [has]
scended from some d[istant]
Yankee!

Doubtless the Dem[ocrats]
would be glad to swap [a]
number of the brainless [men]
working so assiduously to [wreck]
party into disrepute.

Money is a great thing. [The]
multi-millionaire would [give]
every cent to be able to [buy]
a fireproof cyclone cell[ar in]
dles.

While Mr. Bryan is s[ure]
of the American soldie[r]
interesting to know wh[at]
are toward the Americ[an flag]
is equally guilty wi[th his]
brother.

It is said that Prin[ce]
given an opportunity [to]
In order to make the [most of]
qualified success, it [would]
include the Dowager [Empress]
programme.

An eastern Willie went [to]
and succeeded in brin[ging]
guests of the hotel—a [young]
lady. Considering that [the]
hunter was a physician [it]
that he wished merely [to]
practice.

Emperor William has [had]
the kinks out of his m[ustache]
cartoonist will not cou[nt on]
proceeding. The fish-h[ook]
gallant Teuton's upper [lip]
after the Kaiser himse[lf]
passed down to the tonso[rial]
ers.

The new French d[ueling]
vides that no duel shall [be]
unless there is blood s[hed]
quently there is the gr[eat]
nation among the opera [singers]
who love to get together [and]
wave their swords about [in]
in a blood-curdling [but]
bloodless manner.

EXTINGUIS[HED]

He warbled "In the Gl[oaming]"
sang of "Genevieve,"
And the strains of "I[sle of]
made his gentle [heart]
Then he sobbed "How I [love]
Thee" till the hou[se]
amain,
And the Thomas cat sh[ied]
and wailed in bit[ter]
He shrieked "With Lo[ve]
ing"—bade her be h[ush]
tion—
So she dropped her wa[ter]
put out the cook[ing]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1900.

VITAL CAMPAI[GN]

California's Interest [illegible] $10,000,000 a Year—[illegible]ures—Southern Demo[illegible]

[COLLECTED, COMPILED AND EDITORIALL[Y]

CALIFORNIA'S INTEREST.

THE producers, merchants and laborers of California would do well to consider carefully the interest they have in the Dingley tariff act before they vote to have it repealed.

The Wilson-Gorman act was passed August 28, 1894, after more than a year of constant Democrat[illegible] bickering. Mr. Cleveland refused to sign the bill as passed, but condemned it as a "base betrayal of party princ[illegible]es" because it was too protective in its features. It was not half so radical in its leanings to free trade as passed, as it was when [illegible]ed.

This act put a duty of 5 cents per cubic foot on citrus fruits. An orange box measures a very little more than two cubic feet. So the protection was only about 10 cents per box.

The Dingley act was passed July 24, [illegible], less than four months after President McKinley was inaugurated and promptly signed it because it was [illegible] in accord with Republican principles. This act placed a duty of 1 cent per pound on citrus fruit, or about 70 cents per box. California orange and [illegible] growers therefore enjoy extra protection amounting to about 54 cents a box in the Republican act as compared with the Democratic act.

On dried fruits the Democratic tariff gave protection to the amount of 20 per cent. ad valorem, and importers always evade a part of the duty in an ad valorem schedule. The Republican tariff puts a specific duty of 2 cents per pound, estimated at 57¼ per cent., and none of it can be evaded in dried fruit.

Zante currants paid a duty of 1½ cents per pound under the Democratic tariff, 2 cents under the Republican. Currants other than Zante were free under the Gorman act, and pay full duty under the Dingley act. They compete with California seedless Sultanas [illegible].

Olives paid a duty of 20 per cent. under the Democratic tariff; 25 cents per gallon, estimated at 35 per cent., under the Republican. Plums, prunes and figs, dried, paid 1½ cents under the Democratic tariff, 2 cents under the Republican. Almonds paid 3 cents under the Democratic, 4 cents under the Republican tariff, and walnuts 2 and 3 cents, respectively. Raisins were dutiable at 1½ cents under the Democratic tariff, 2½ cents under the Republican.

The citrus fruit crop to be marketed in the next year will amount to 20,000 [illegible] of Florida, 7,250,000 boxes. At only half a dollar a box the difference in protection under the Democratic and Republican tariffs is $3,625,000 in favor of the Republican tariff.

A full raisin crop amounts to 100,000,000 pounds. The difference between the two tariffs is $1,500,000. The prune crop is as large, the difference ½ cent a pound, or half that on raisins—$500,000.

The walnut crop now going out of this section amounts to 20,000,000 pounds. The extra protection, 1 cent, is worth $200,000 to the growers.

These are the products in which Southern California is most interested. The difference in protection amounts to about $4,000,000.

Let us include olives, dried apricots, [illegible], pears, wool and wine, and the benefits of the Dingley act run [illegible] $4,000,000. Add now the products of the other portions of California and the sum will surpass $10,000,000.

In the passage of the Wilson Bill, every Democrat from California in Congress voted for it, every Republican against it. In the passage of the Dingley Bill, every Democrat in Congress voted against it, every Republican for it.

If Bryan is elected, a Democratic Congress goes in with him. The Dingley Act will be attacked and one like the Wilson Act, or a worse one, will be proposed.

Which do you want? Do you want protection on your products, than you enjoy? Vote as you decide. The merchant who handles Californian products is interested as well as the producer. If foreign oranges come [illegible] New York merchants get the benefit.

Every man who earns a living on California farms, or in California merchants' houses, has a stake in this. Vote as your interests, and those of your families, seem to indicate you should.

These questions interest you more than "militarism" or "imperialism," or any bogey.

AUGUST BLUM FOR M'KINLEY.

AUGUST BLUM, cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, intends to vote for the reelection of President McKinley.

Mr. Blum is one of the best representatives in Chicago of the type of Germans who have gained, in this country, the respect of fellow American citizens, for integrity, industry and thrift. In politics he is a Democrat. In answer to inquiry, he said:

"The election of Mr. Bryan would, in my opinion, be a great misfortune to this country, and therefore to Chicago, and therefore to German-Americans and to every other kind of American citizens of German [illegible]. We are not a class by themselves. We do what we do we do as if our interests were apart from those of other Americans.

"The paramount issue is that which is in the people's minds, not in the platform nor in the speeches of [illegible] necessarily. There is one issue in which we are all vitally concerned, and that is the inviolability of our country's standard of value. For a quarter of a century we have battled for it. At the last moment to surrender to the enemy would be the [illegible] of folly. I know of no other issue comparable to this one in importance. Talk of imperialism is disingenuous. Much as we may differ in the desirability of the Philippines as a colony, we occupy them now [illegible] through the help of Mr. Bryan. The thing is done. Political [illegible] should never be retrograde. The heart of the Democratic party is not with Mr. Bryan in his [illegible]. What Mr. Bryan himself, if elected, would do about the [illegible], is too vague and illogical [illegible] consider."

[WHO] WILL WIN?

A SPECIAL correspondent of the Boston Herald has just returned from a tour of investigation extending over the sixteen States west of the Missouri. These States have 101 electoral votes, and only fifteen of them went to McKinley in 1896. Making a conservative estimate, the correspondent ventured to declare that at least thirty-seven of these votes will go to the Republican ticket next November. Thirteen votes are regarded as doubtful, and if they should all be given to Bryan, the net gain to McKinley would be twenty-two votes.

In 1896 Bryan received 176 electoral votes. The loss of twenty-two would reduce the total to 154, and it is conceded

VITAL CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

California's Interest in Protective Tariff $10,000,000 a Year—Nine Months' Failures—Southern Democrat Scores Bryanism

[COLLECTED, COMPILED AND EDITORIALLY PRESENTED BY THE TIMES.]

CALIFORNIA'S INTEREST.

THE producers, merchants and laborers of California would do well to consider carefully the interest they have in the Dingley tariff act before they vote to have it repealed.

The Wilson-Gorman act was passed August 28, 1894, after more than a year of constant Democratic bickering. Mr. Cleveland refused to sign the bill as passed, but condemned it as a "base betrayal of party principles" because it was too protective in its features. It was not half so radical in its leanings as free trade as passed, as it was when first drafted.

The act put a duty of 8 cents per cubic foot on citrus fruits. An orange box takes a very little more than two cubic feet. So the protection was only about 16 cents per box.

The Dingley act was passed July 24, 1897, less than four months after President McKinley was inaugurated and promptly signed it because it was in accord with Republican principles. This act placed a duty of 1 cent per pound on citrus fruit, or about 70 cents per box. California orange and lemon growers therefore enjoy extra protection amounting to about 54 cents a box in the Republican act as compared with the Democratic act.

Dried fruits the Democratic tariff gave protection to the amount of 20 per cent. ad valorem, and importers placed a part of the duty in an invoice under schedule. The Republican tariff put a specific duty of 2 cents per pound, estimated at 57½ per cent., but part of it can be evaded in dried fruit.

Raisin growers paid a duty of 1½ cents per pound under the Democratic tariff, 2 cents under the Republican. Raisins other than Zante were free under the Wilson-Gorman act, and pay full duty under the Dingley act. They compete with California seedless Sultana raisins.

Walnuts paid a duty of 20 per cent. under the Democratic tariff; 25 cents per bushel, estimated at 25 per cent., under the Republican. Plums, prunes and prunelles, dried, paid 1½ cents under the Democratic tariff, 2 cents under the Republican. Almonds paid 3 cents under the Democratic, 4 cents under the Republican tariff, and walnuts 2 and 3 cents, respectively. Raisins were duty free at 1½ cents under the Democratic tariff, 2½ cents under the Republican.

The olive fruit crop to be marketed this year will amount to 20,000 to 25,000 boxes. At only half a cent a box the difference in protection under the Democratic and Republican tariffs is $125,000 in favor of the olive growers.

A full raisin crop amounts to 100,000,000 pounds. The difference between the two tariffs is $1,000,000. The prune crop is so large, the difference ¼ cent a pound, or a full tax on raisins—$200,000.

The walnut crop now going out of this region amounts to 20,000,000 pounds. The extra protection, 1 cent, is worth $200,000 to the growers.

These are the products in which Eastern California is most interested. But the protection amounts to $10,000,000.

Besides olives, dried apricots, prunes, wool and wine, and the benefits of the Dingley act run to many other products. Add now the products of the other portions of California and the sum will surpass $10,000,000.

In the passage of the Wilson Bill, every Democrat from California in Congress voted for it, every Republican against it. In the passage of the Dingley bill, every Democrat in Congress voted against it, every Republican for it.

Bryan is elected, a Democratic House goes in with him. The Dingley bill will be attacked and one like the Wilson Act, or a worse one, will be passed.

Which do you want? Do you want protection on your products, than you enjoy? Vote as you decide.

The merchant who handles Californian products is interested as well as the producer. If foreign oranges come in New York merchants get the benefit.

The man who earns a living on farms, or in California merchant houses, has a stake in this.

Such are your interests, and those of your families, seem to indicate you that questions interest you more than "imperialism" or "imperialism," or bosh.

ROBERT BLUM FOR M'KINLEY.

ROBERT BLUM, cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, intends to vote for the reelection of President McKinley.

Mr. Blum is one of the best representatives in Chicago of the type of men who have gained, in this country, the respect of fellow Americans, for integrity, industry and thrift. In politics he is a Democrat. In answer to inquiry, he said:

"The election of Mr. Bryan would, I believe, be a great misfortune to the country, and therefore to China, and therefore to German-Americans and to every other kind of American citizens of German descent are not a class by themselves. They need to be talked to as if they were apart from those other Americans.

"The prominent issue is that which is in people's minds, not in the platform nor in the speeches of the campaign. There is one issue which we are all vitally concerned in, that is the inviolability of our country's standard of value. For the last quarter of a century we have battled. At the last moment to surrender to the enemy would be the height of folly. I know of no other issue comparable to this one in importance. The issue of imperialism is disingenuous. Much as we may differ about the desirability of the Philippines, we occupy them now and, through the help of Mr. Bryan, the thing is done. Political parties should never be retrograde. The heart of the Democratic party is with Mr. Bryan in his heresies. What Mr. Bryan himself would do about the Philippines is too vague and illogical to be considered."

WHO WILL WIN?

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York Herald has just returned from a tour of investigation extending over the sixteen States west of the Mississippi. These States have 101 electoral votes, and only fifteen of them went to McKinley in 1896. Making conservative estimate, the correspondent declares that at least twenty of these votes will go to the Democratic ticket next November. These votes are regarded as safe, and if they should all be cast they would mean a net gain to McKinley of twenty-two votes.

McKinley received 176 electoral votes, and if he should lose twenty-two votes would be left to 154, and it is clear that he must gain seventy electoral votes East of the Missouri River in order to carry the election. Where will he get these votes? Not in the East, and not in the Middle West. Assume for the sake of the argument that he will recover all four of the Southern States which went Republican on the sound-money issue—Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky. This would give him thirty additional votes. But he will still fall far short of the necessary number. Our New York contemporary, The Evening Post, says with reference to the situation:

"Public attention will be concentrated upon the States of the Middle West during the last six weeks of the campaign. It is impossible to take seriously Croker's claim that he will carry New York for himself and Bryan, and nobody of any sense doubts that McKinley will retain Connecticut and New Jersey. . . . Indiana and Illinois are the two which will be the most warmly contested. The first has been close and doubtful for a generation, and remains so to-day. The second was long accounted surely Republican, but gave Cleveland about 27,000 plurality in 1892, while in 1896 McKinley's plurality leaped above 142,000."

It is the veriest moonshine for the Bryan managers to count upon Illinois.—[Chicago Post.

FAILURES FOR NINE MONTHS.

REPORTS to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures for the nine months this year to date. Comparison is made below of failures and liabilities this year and last for nine months in different sections of the country:

	Number. 1900.	Number. 1899.	Liabilities. 1900.	Liabilities. 1899.
New England	1,184	1,349	$ 17,512,286	$12,922,489
Middle	1,960	1,852	42,569,561	12,544,291
South	1,590	1,179	11,617,072	9,256,240
Southwest	594	485	3,904,618	3,130,371
Central West	1,408	1,326	17,479,996	14,904,0 0
Northwest	181	178	3,170,296	2,918,[illegible]
Pacific	766	747	3,413,536	3,902,119
United States	7,681	6,654	$101,867,448	$87,708,996

Going back of last year, it will be found that only ten quarters out of the preceding sixty-four had smaller liabilities, notwithstanding the fact that the number of firms in business, and the amount of capital invested has increased very largely during that time.

A striking comparison is made when the quarter just ended is compared in detail with the corresponding three months of 1896, when business was similarly disturbed by a political campaign, and conditions were not unlike those at present existing. The number and liabilities are given herewith, separated into seven sections of the country:

	Number. 1900.	Number. 1896.	Liabilities. 1900.	Liabilities. 1896.
New England	402	422	$ 5,149,265	$ 6,635,184
Middle	519	776	30,852,317	24,122,045
South	361	518	4,178,826	7,065,950
Southwest	171	313	992,596	4,431,619
Central	479	891	4,115,739	25,384,648
Western	222	362	1,522,043	3,477,7[illegible]
Pacific	216	235	1,375,490	1,925,572
Total	2,519	3,737	$52,116,396	$72,324,049
Banking	14	50	4,654,722	11,712,960

The above is from the mercantile report of R. G. Dun & Co. When Mr. Bryan talks of failures, he should compare the final figures in the two tables.

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

JAMES B. EVANS of Chicago, in answer to an invitation to join a Democratic club, says:

"My dear sir: I thank you for your invitation to join the Southern Democratic Club, the headquarters of which are at the Sherman House. At the same time, I must respectfully decline to become a party to an organization, the purpose of which is to assist William Jennings Bryan in reaching the highest office within the gift of a sovereign people.

"I come of a long line of Democrats, many of whom have been conspicuous in the political history of the Gulf States. From them I was taught the cardinal principles of true Democracy; and, remembering these, I cannot subscribe to the teachings of Mr. Bryan and those candidates who are advocating them. Believing them to be dangerous to all the people, and especially detrimental to the interests of the South, I shall cast my ballot against the Kansas City nominees, and for the first time in the history of a member of my family, vote the national Republican ticket.

"The cry of imperialism, raised by Mr. Bryan and his adherents, to my mind, is canting hypocrisy. And it seems to me to be the very acme of insincerity for a Southern Democrat, such as you profess to be, to preach about individual liberty, the right of the governed to be consulted on matters of State issue, when all of us, long ago, agreed that the negro's place is inferior to the white man's on election days. Is it your wish to concede to the rebellious Tagalo greater individual liberty than we permit half of the population of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas to enjoy? At this present moment, as you very well know, every Southern State that has not made previous provision for the disfranchisement of the negro, is arranging to do so; and no one of our section who believes in the right of the Anglo-Saxon to rule, is opposing.

"Were I to assist in a movement seeking to destroy the interests of the American government in the Philippines, placed there by a combination of circumstances this country could not honorably have circumvented, and subsequently consecrated by the blood of my kinsmen, who fell fighting for the honor of their flag, I should feel as if I were a common traitor.

"A southerner by birth, in politics a Democrat, an American by the grace of God, I shall, in the absence of a Democratic nominee, vote for William McKinley, because he is something more than a man after an office."—

EUROPE FOR BRYAN.

AMERICANS will be pleased to learn that the French press has followed the lead of London Truth, and is solid for Bryan. Henri Rochefort, editor of L'Intransigeant, declared editorially on September 28 that if Mr. Bryan be elected the expansion policy of Mr. McKinley will be struck from American politics for years to come. Libre Parole goes further, saying:

"The results in the elections in the United States on the 6th of November interest our future destiny. It is for us that Bryan is working. Made a criminal by imperialism, McKinley conspires against France."

All true Americans should note that Bryan is working for the interests of Europe—not of the United States.

PACIFIC COAST INTERESTS.

NO PORTION of the country is more immediately concerned in sustaining the expansion policy of President McKinley than the States of the Pacific Coast.

While the South produces the cotton which is being shipped in such enormous quantities to the Orient, while other sections are sending manufactures of every description, the Coast is sending across the Pacific its own flour, fruits and manufactures. Besides this, we are handling the ship in which the exporting is done. Our own manufactures have ranged from mining and other machinery to a completed 5000-ton steel man-of-war for the Japanese government. Every line of industry has benefited and we expect by the establishment of closer commercial relations to increase both our population and prosperity.

The Pacific Coast has long been on the edge of the country. Today it is the center of the American Trans-Pacific trade. We have reached out beyond for business. We can control the trade of the Pacific. That is why we are all expansionists.

The growth of the Trans-Pacific trade is a matter of recent years. Not more than ten years ago the Canadian Pacific Company established its first line of Trans-Pacific steamships. Prior to that there were six steamers plying from San Francisco in the Japan and China line. They brought from the Orient tea, matting, silk, rice, and the endless line of articles that are imported form Japan and China. They carried back silver in the form of Mexican dollars and bullion, some provisions, and flour which was taken along for ballast as well as to fill up the cargoes. The establishment of the Canadian line—primarily for military purpose and secondarily for traffic, threw a good many San Franciscans into mourning. To them, they thought, the end had come. San Francisco was to lose its Asiatic business. Then followed in rapid succession the establishment of new lines from Portland, the Puget Sound ports and San Diego.

Our merchants awoke. Instead of six steamers plying from San Francisco the number has been added to. The demand now is for large boats and better boats, and the trade from the Pacific Slope is many times what it once was.—[Senator George C. Perkins.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Oct. 11, 1900.

[The following quotations on sales of citrus fruits in the East yesterday have been wired exclusively to The Times, and hence it is impossible for them to be published simultaneously in any other journal. When so published, they are simply pirated from this paper.]

ORANGES IN THE EAST YESTERDAY

GOOD DEMAND FOR JAMAICAS.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Fourteen cars of California lemons sold this week. Extra fancy, 300s to 360s averaging 2.60; smaller, 2.00; choice, 1.25@1.90; standard, 75@1.26; one car of California Valencia lates, extra fancy, regulars, averaged 5.50; fancy, 4.90; choice, 3.50; Jamaica oranges were in good demand, and 770 barrels sold at 3.70@5.50, and 585 boxes at 1.90@2.50; small lots of grape fruit in boxes sold at 2.10@4.70, and 254 boxes of Rodi oranges at 1.70@2.70. Ten thousand boxes of Sicily lemons by steamer City of Palermo were sold today. Poor quality is moving slowly with no prospects of improvement. A few fancy 300s brought 3.43@3.70; choice, 1.40@2.63. Fourteen thousand boxes are en route.

Philadelphia Citrus-fruit Market.

PHILADELPHIA (Pa.,) Oct. 11.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Seventeen hundred barrels of Jamaica oranges were sold here this week and five cars of California lemons. Jamaica oranges are showing good quality, and are arriving in good condition. California lemons have shown some decay, and ran mostly to small sizes, which are undesirable. Jamaica oranges are meeting with good demand. They sold at the following prices: 420s to 540s averaged 5.11. Fancy California lemons sold from 70 cents to 3.00, averaged 1.79; choice, 1.15@2.60, averaged 1.55; standards, 95@2.05, averaged 1.21. The lemon market has been in bad shape for several weeks and the prices realized on the California crop compare very favorably with those realized for Sicilys.

Citrus-fruit Shipments.

There were shipped out from Southern California Wednesday three carloads of lemons and one of oranges, making a total for the season of all citrus fruits of 17,733 carloads.

FINANCIAL.

DEARER MONEY. Private advices from New York report a very firm money market, Call loans being up to 4½ per cent. An advance was anticipated in London, where the discount rate has been 4 per cent., but no information was received here to verify the expectation.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA IMPORTS AND DUTIES. The duties collected upon tea entered for consumption in the United States since the duty was imposed by the act of June 14, 1898, have reached nearly $12,000,000. This is practically the record for two complete years. The quarter ending June 30 last showed importations to the amount of 18,281,466 pounds, upon which the 10 per cent. duty yielded $1,828,146. The collections of duty during the fiscal year ending June 30 were about $8,000,000. The reason for the increase over the smaller collections of the previous year is found in the belief which was entertained at first that the duty would prove only temporary. There was, perhaps, some advance importation of teas after the duty was proposed, says the New England Grocer, and most of the tea then in bonded warehouse was hastily withdrawn. These influences were, however, less potent than the disposition to live from hand to mouth in withdrawals from warehouse in the hope that the duty would be abolished. It was made plain a year ago that the duty could not in any case be repealed for some time, and would probably remain untouched when other reductions of taxation were made. The result has been a pretty even range of withdrawals of tea for consumption during the last eighteen months. The record by quarters, as furnished by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, is as follows:

IMPORTS OF TEA FOR CONSUMPTION.

Quarter ending	Pounds.	Value.	Duties.
1898—			
September 30	8,131,951	$1,735,657	$ 672,19[illegible]
December 31	8,656,024	1,110,949	865,582
1899—			
March 31	15,656,167	1,122,792	1,565,617
June 30	14,792,917	2,066,731	1,479,2[illegible]
September 30	22,069,617	2,949,409	2,201,962
December 31	19,420,465	2,637,539	1,942,046
1900—			
March 31	19,483,082	2,030,473	1,948,308
June 30	18,281,466	*	1,828,146

*Not given.

The movement of general imports of tea varies a good deal from month to month, without regard to the influence of changes in the duty. The summer and autumn are usally the months of heaviest importations, with a considerable falling off in the spring. The general imports, which are stored in warehouse pending the payment of duty on withdrawal, differed radically from the withdrawals for consumption immediately after the duty took effect. The figures have now come into closer relation with each other, as may be judged by the table given below, which shows the general imports by months for a complete year before the duty took effect, and two years since it took effect:

GENERAL IMPORTS OF TEA.

Months—	1897-1898 Pounds.	1897-1898 Value.	1898-1899 Pounds.	1898-1899 Value.
July	5,718,328	$ 752,606	11,554,316	$1,624,174
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	1,411,148	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	2,700,270	367,550	6,464,819	764,207
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,001,942	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	71,867,715	[illegible]	74,089,499	$11,675,081

	1899-1900 Pounds.	1899-1900 Value.
July	8,796,120	$ 941,921
August	8,679,156	[illegible]
September	14,212,578	1,760,341
October	8,797,015	1,058,681
November	8,673,645	1,184,430
December	10,030,028	[illegible]
January	11,137,850	[illegible]
February	2,266,753	[illegible]
March	4,458,573	[illegible]
April	3,931,651	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	5,375,040	[illegible]
Total	84,848,491	$10,557,741

The importations for May might be ascribed to the restrictive influence of the troubles in China but for the comparative revival of importations in June, which carried the amount above June of last year. A continuance of trouble in China would probably affect the tea market materially, and still further increase the tendency exhibited by Japanese tea to crowd out that of the Chinese empire. Chinese tea was imported in the fiscal year 1899 to the amount of 35,531,990 pounds, while Japanese tea was received to the amount of 33,233,407 pounds. How this gap between the two has been narrowed by the Japanese producers appears in the following table showing the sources of the imports of tea for the last two fiscal years:

Countries from which imported—	Twelve months ending June, 1899. Pounds.	Values.
United Kingdom	1,090,007	$ 273,139
British North America	1,321,029	[illegible]
China	35,507,985	4,797,175
East Indies	2,047,348	396,874
Japan	33,277,314	4,007,325
Other Asia and Oceanica	331,429	31,851
Other countries	4,323	[illegible]
Total	74,089,499	$11,675,081

Countries from which imported—	Twelve months ending June, 1900. Pounds.	Values.
United Kingdom	2,444,490	$ 445,896
British North America	1,252,636	234,233
China	40,567,290	4,122,141
East Indies	4,455,456	742,495
Japan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Asia and Oceanica	312,626	57,229
Other countries	221,476	32,848
Total	84,848,491	$10,557,741

CRANBERRIES. Washington's cranberry crop is not a large one this season, says the West Coast Trade, owing to the short yield in the old-time Cabot marsh, near Ilwaco, which will produce probably 1000 barrels, or one-third of a crop. In other portions of the State, though there are many sections adjacent to the Sound and ocean where the berry may be successfully cultivated, the progress of the industry is not yet marked. One of the most systematic attempts to produce cranberries is that undertaken by C. T. Lansdale, a pioneer grocer, near Olympia, who reports a hopeful outlook for painstaking efforts employed in cultivating the transplanted eastern berry. A considerable area of favorable lands have been gotten in shape for cultivation near Gray's Harbor, by the original promoters of the industry in the Pacific country, but what progress has thus far been made is not known. Some fine Washington berries have been on the market during the week from the Berriss marsh, Prairie, Skagit county, which, put up in thirty-pound boxes, made an attractive appearance, and found favor with buyers. It has always been the impression of local dealers that cranberry culture had a future of considerable promise, and though it is an industry which entails expense and the exercise of intelligent care, we still believe that a good percentage of the coast trade at least can ultimately be supplied by Washington, and that in time it will become an appreciable factor in our fruit-growing interests.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

LOS ANGELES MARKETS.

Rex meats are a fraction easier.

Butter is steady. Coast creamery brings 55 to 57½ cents, dairy 50 to 52½ cents for good to choice, and 45 to 47½ for poor to fair.

Eggs gain in firmness. They are 28½ for fair local, up to 30 cents for extra select. Eastern are steady.

Small lots of walnuts bring 8½ to 9 cents for ungraded soft shells.

Choice potatoes are firm. Sweets are steady. Choice onions and cabbage are firm. Celery is coming in in very attractive shape and sells well.

Poultry and game are dull.

No. 1 pink beans are firmly held for outside prices.

Lemons are very dull. Oranges are nominal as no business is done.

In fruits the demand runs mostly in apples and bananas. Cranberries are not active yet.

Provisions.

BACON—Per lb., Rex breakfast, 14½; fancy wrapped, 15½; plain wrapped, 15¼; mild cured, 12¾@13½; medium, 11; Gilbert bacon, 12½; Winchester, 14@15; 49'er, 14@14½; Orange Blossom, 13¼.

HAMS—Per lb., Rex brand, 12; Gilbert hams, 10¾; picnic, 8½@10; Winchester, 12½@13; 49'er, 12½@13; Orange Blossom, 13¼.

DRY SALT PORK—Per lb., clear bellies, 11½@11¾; short clears, 11@11¾; clear backs, 10¾@10¾.

DRIED BEEF—Per lb., insides, 13½@15¼.

PICKLED BEEF—Per bbl., 16.00; rump butts, 17.00.

PICKLED PORK—Per bbl., Sunderland, 16.50.

LARD—Per lb., in tierces, Rex, pure leaf, 8¾; Ivory compound, 7½; Suetene, 7½; special kettle-rendered leaf lard, 9¼; Silver Leaf, 9¾; White Label, 9¾; Orange Blossom, 9¼.

Dried Fruits, Nuts and Raisins.

RAISINS—Fancy Clusters, per box, 2.25; London Layers, per box, 2.00; loose, 6 per lb.; Seedless Sultanas, 7@8.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy, 9½@10; apricots, 7½@8; peaches, fancy, 8½; choice, 7½@8; pears, fancy evaporated, 12@15; plums, pitted, choice, 10@12; prunes, choice, 6; fancy, 8½; dates, 8@9; figs, sacks, California, white, per lb., 6@7; California black, per lb., 4; California, fancy layers, per lb., 10@12; imported Smyrna, 22½@25.

NUTS—Walnuts, paper-shells, 10½; fancy softshells, 10; hardshells, 9; almonds, softshells, 16½@17; paper-shells, 17@17½; hardshells, 10@11; pecans, 10@15; filberts, 13@14; Brazils, 9@10; pinons, 8@9; peanuts, eastern, raw, 6@6½; roasted, 7@7½; California, 5.

Live Stock.

HOGS—Per cwt., 5.00@5.25.

CATTLE—Per cwt., 3.75@4.00 for prime steers; 3.00@3.75 for cows and heifers; calves, 4.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Per head, wethers, 4.00@5.00; ewes, 3.00@3.50; lambs, 2.50@2.75.

Flour and Feedstuffs.

FLOUR—Per bbl., local extra roller process, 3.80@4.00; northern, 3.80@4.00; Eastern Pillsbury's Best, 6.25; other brands, 4.25@6.00; Oregon, 3.60; graham flour, 1.90 per 100 lbs.

FEEDSTUFFS—Bran, per ton, 20.00; rolled barley, 20.00; cracked corn, 1.20 per cwt.

Hides, Wool and Tallow.

HIDES—Dry basis, 12½ per lb.; kip, 10; calf, 12½; bulls, 6½.

WOOL—Per lb., 8@10.

TALLOW—Per lb., No. 1, 3½; No. 2, 3.

Fresh Meats.

BEEF—Per lb., 6½@7.

VEAL—8½@9.

MUTTON—Per lb., 8; lamb, 8½@9.

PORK—Per lb., 8½@8¾.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

BUTTER—Fancy Board of Trade creamery, per square, 62½; southern creamery, 57½@60; dairy, 47½@50; other creamery, 55@57½; eastern in tubs, fancy, per lb., 25; local tub, 24.

EGGS—Per doz., fresh ranch, 28½@30; eastern standard, 21; extra select, 23@24.

CHEESE—Per lb., eastern, full cream, 16@16½; Coast, full cream, 10@10½; Anchor, 12½; Downey, 12½; Young America, 13½; 3-lb. hand, 16½; domestic Swiss, 16@17; imported Swiss, 26@27; Edam, fancy, per doz., 9@9.50.

Honey and Beeswax.

HONEY—Per lb., in comb, frames, 14@16; strained, 7@8½.

BEESWAX—Per lb., 21@22.

Potatoes, Onions and Vegetables.

POTATOES—Per cental: Choice to fancy, 1.00@1.20; River Burbank, 80@95; sweet, per cental, 1.50@1.75.

ONIONS—New, per cental, 1.00@1.10.

VEGETABLES—Beets, per cwt., 90@1.00; cabbage, 80@90; carrots, 85 per cwt.; green chilies, 4@5 per lb.; dry chilies, per string, 50@65; lettuce, per doz., 20@25; parsnips, 90@1.00 per cwt.; green peas, 5@7; radishes, per dozen bunches, 20@25; string beans, 3½; turnips, 85 per cwt.; garlic, 4@5; tomatoes, 30@50; summer squash, per box, 25@40; asparagus, per lb., 8@9; cucumbers, per box, 40@50; rhubarb, per box, 60@75; egg plant, per lb., 3½@4½; green corn, per sack, 1.25; melons, per dozen, 1.00@1.50; cantaloupes, 60@1.50; Lima beans, per lb., 3½; celery, per dozen, 50@60.

Poultry.

POULTRY—Dealers pay live weight for stock in good condition: 8@9 per lb. for poultry; ducks, 7@8; for turkeys, 14@15; geese, 8@9.

GAME—Doves, per doz., 75@1.00; plover, 1.00@1.25; rabbits, 1.00@1.25; quail, 1.25@1.50; snipe, 75@1.25; English jacksnipe, 2.50@3.00; wild ducks, teal, 2.00@2.50; sprigs, 3.00@3.50; mallards, 6.50@7.00; spoonbills, 1.50@2.00; widgeons, 2.00@2.50; common, 50@1.00; wild geese, gray, 3.50@4.00; white, 2.00@2.50.

Beans.

BEANS—Pink, 3.00@3.15; Limas, 5.50@6.00; small white, 4.00@4.25; large white, 3.10@3.25.

Fresh Fruits and Berries.

LEMONS—Per box, choice to fancy, 2.50@3.25; green, 1.00@2.00.

ORANGES—Per box, Valencias, 2.50@3.50.

LIMES—Per 100, 1.00.

COCOANUTS—Per doz., 90@1.00.

PINEAPPLES—Per doz., 4.00@4.50.

STRAWBERRIES—Fancy, 7@9; common, 6@7.

GRAPE FRUIT—Per box, 3.00@3.50.

BLACKBERRIES—Per box, 8@9.

RASPBERRIES—Per box, 10@12.

PEACHES—Per box, 75@1.00.

FIGS—Per lb., 3½@4.

APPLES—New, per box, 1.00@1.25.

GRAPES—Per box, 40@50; Cornichon, 1.00@1.25.

BANANAS—Per bunch, 1.65@2.25.

CRANBERRIES—Per bbl., 8.50.

Hay and Grain.

BARLEY—Mill price, 1.00.

OATS—Jobbing price, 1.45@1.50.

CORN—1.20.

HAY—New barley, 13.00@15.00; alfalfa, 10.50@11.00; loose, 9.50@10.50.

WHEAT—Mill price, per cental, 1.20.

It is stated at Tampa, Fla., that the strike which was declared in the sugar factories of the Sanchez Company, two weeks ago, has been settled, and work will be resumed next Monday.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SHARES AND MONEY.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The stock market fell into a condition approaching stagnation during the latter hours of the trading. The undertone was heavy, the dribbling of selling orders finding no support whatever. The trading between the board-room members made up the whole market and, owing to the relative dullness of the gold market, the movement in People's Gas was made conspicuous. The pressure against the stock was continued early in the day, but the bears, who have sold the stock continuously for some time past, became disquieted later in the day over the extent of their commitments and a vague suspicion that the gas war in Chicago was not as unrelenting as was made to appear on the surface. The published report that the Ogden company was buying its additional equipment from sources dominated by interests friendly to the People's Gas Company, was the cause. From 81¾ as the low point, the stock forged steadily upward to 85¾, with symptoms of increasing urgency in the buying demand from the short interest. The close was at the highest, with a net gain of 3¾. Nothing could more strikingly demonstrate the inertness of the general market than its utter failure to respond to this sensational movement. The dullness at the close was unrelieved, and the day's changes were mixed and entirely insignificant. The money market showed a rather reactionary tendency. Business in bonds was very small, and price changes irregular. Total sales, $805,000. United States new 4s declined ⅛ per cent. on the last call.

Closing Stocks—Actual Sales.

Atchison	27¾	Union Pac. pfd	73¼
Atchison pfd	69⅝	Wabash	7
Baltimore & Ohio	69⅝	Wabash pfd	17¾
Canadian Pacific	85¾	Wheeling & L. E.	8¾
Canada Southern	50	W. & L. E. 2d pfd	23⅝
Chesa. & Ohio	27¾	Wis. Central	11
Chicago G. W.	10¾	Third Avenue	109½
C., B. & Quincy	124¾	Express Co's—	
C. I. & L.	21	Adams	123
C. I. & L. pfd	52	American	150
C. & E. Illinois	96	United States	45
Chicago & N. W.	159½	Wells-Fargo	124
C. R. I. & P.	105¼	Miscellaneous—	
C. C. C. & St. L.	61	Am. Cot. Oil	33¾
Colo. Southern	5¼	Am. Cot. Oil pfd	88
Colo. So. 1st pfd	36½	Am. Malting	4¾
Colo. So. 2d pfd	14	Am. Malting pfd	22
Del. & Hudson	111	Am. S. & R.	37¾
D. L. & Western	174½	Am. S. & R. pfd	88¾
Denver & R. G.	18½	Am. Spirits	1
D. & R. G. pfd	66⅞	Am. Spirits pfd	17
Erie	11¼	Am. Steel Hoop	18¾
Erie 1st pfd	33⅝	Am. S. H. pfd	67
Great N. pfd	153½	Am. Steel & Wire	2⅝
Hocking Coal	14¾	Am. S. & W. pfd	73
Hocking Valley	33⅝	Am. Tin P. pfd	83
Illinois Central	116	Am. Tobacco	87¾
Iowa Central	17¾	Am. Tob. pfd	129
Iowa Cen. pfd	39	Anaconda M. Co.	41¼
Lake Erie & W.	28	Brooklyn R. T.	51½
L. E. & W. pfd	96	Colo. Fuel & I.	33½
Lake Shore	205	Cont'l Tobacco	23¾
Louis. & Nash	71	Cont'l Tob. pfd	77
Manhattan L.	91⅝	Federal Steel	33¾
Met. St. Ry.	149¾	Federal S. pfd	63⅝
Mexican Central	11⅝	Gen. Electric	136½
Minn. & St. L.	54	Glucose Sugar	49
M. & St. L. pfd	91½	G. Sugar pfd	98½
Missouri Pacific	49½	Int'l Paper	17¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*When issued.

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Money—		Union Land	11½
Call loans	3@4	West End	91⅝
Time loans	4½@6	Wis. Central	11
Stocks—		Bonds—	
A., T. & S. F.	27¾	Atchison 4s	98⅝
Atchison pfd	69⅝	N. E. G. & C. 5s.	63
Am. Sugar	115⅝	Mining shares—	
Am. Sugar pfd	115½	Adventure	4¾
Bell Telephone	140	Allouez M. Co.	1⅝
Boston & Albany	247	Amal. Copper	87
Boston & Maine	187	Atlantic	22
C., B. & Quincy	124¾	Boston & M.	322@325
Dominion Coal	38¾	Butte & Boston	60
Dom. Coal pfd	113	C. & Hecla	750@760
Federal Steel	33	Centennial	15¾
Federal S. pfd	63⅝	Franklin	14
Fitchburg pfd	136½	Humboldt	25
Gen. Elec. pfd	139	Osceola	65
Ed. Elec. Ill.	215	Parrot	44
Mexican Central	11⅝	Quincy	143
Mich. Telephone	85	Santa Fe Copper	6
N. E. G. & C.	12	Tamarack	232
Old Colony	203½	Utah Mining	30¼
Old Dominion	20	Winona	2⅝
Union Pacific	57¾	Wolverines	40

London Financial Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: "The markets here were idle and sagging today. The absence of a rise in the bank rate had little effect. Americans were heavy on Berlin selling of Northern Pacific. American securities are the only ones readily realizable, because of the new bourse regulations prohibiting on shorts. Money was steady and bills firm. The bank rate, it is expected, will be advanced Thursday.

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Money on call, firm at 1¾@3½ per cent.; last loan, 3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, after firmness, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.83¾ for demand and 4.79¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.81½@4.85½; commercial bills, 4.79¼@4.79¾. Silver certificates, 63¾@64¾. Bar silver, 63⅝. Mexican dollars, 50¼. Bonds—Government and State weak; railroad irregular.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Today's statement of the treasury balances shows: Available cash balance, $133,620,261; gold, $88,146,845.

London Silver.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Consols, 98 3-16; silver, 29 9-16.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—While there was market news of various kinds served up to the consideration of speculators in wheat, the market, more than anything else, owed its irregularity—and it was irregular—to the instability of sentiment among small traders. December opened ¼@⅜c higher at 76¾@76⅞; Paris was firm; Liverpool was steady; three mills at Minneapolis were reported about to reopen, and Duluth receipts were light. Sentiment changed, however, and December sold quickly down to 76¼. It recovered to 76⅝ just as quickly, and in this was assisted by the strength of outside markets and buying by the Northwest. Near the end, the usual hoodoo, outside indifference, made itself felt, and December declined to 75⅞, and closed ⅜c down at 75@76⅛. Corn was firm and fairly active. December closed ¼@⅜c higher. Oats were quiet, and the tone easy. December closed ⅛c down. Provisions started firm. A bulge followed, but later the market turned easier. The close was steady. January pork, 2½c lower; lard and ribs unchanged.

The leading futures closed as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—	
October	74¾
November	75¾
December	76@76⅛
Corn, No. 2—	
October	40¾
November	37⅝
December	34⅝
Oats, No. 2—	
October	21¾@21½
November	21¾
December	22¼

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady; No. 3 spring wheat, 71½@76½; No. 2 red, 77; No. 2 corn, 41@41½; No. 2 yellow, 41¾@41¼; No. 2 oats, 22½; No. 2 white, 25½; No. 3 white, 23½@25; No. 2 rye, 51¼; fair to choice malting barley, 55@60; No. 1 flax seed, 1.70@1.71; No. 1 northwestern, 1.70@1.72; prime timothy seed, 4.15@4.25; mess pork, per bbl., 11.00@15.50; lard, per 100 lbs., 7.25@7.30; short ribs, sides (loose), 7.05@7.30; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 6½@6¾; short clear sides (boxed,) 8.20@8.40; sugars, cut, loaf, 6.60; granulated, 6.30; confectioners' "A," 6.00; off A, 5.85; clover, contract grade, 10.25@10.50.

Grain Movements.

Articles—	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	28,000	24,000
Wheat, bushels	228,000	290,000
Corn, "	410,000	381,000
Oats, "	358,000	362,000
Rye, "	1,000	7,700
Barley, "	10,000	38,000

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 16@20½; dairy, 13@18; cheese, firm, 10¼@11¾. Eggs, firm; fresh, 17.

New York Fruit Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Porter Bros. Company sold California fruit today: Grapes—Tokays, 1.90@2.40 double crate; 80@1.65 single crate, and clusters, 1.25@1.55; Cornichons, 2.15 double crate and 1.40@1.60 single crate; assorted, 90@1.50; Morocco, 2.25@2.65 single crate; Muscats, 2.00@2.20; Ferrara, 80; Emperor, 80@1.30; Four-in-hand, 90.

The Earl Fruit Company's sales of California fruit were as follows: Grapes—Tokays, 2.05@2.10 double, 65@1.40 single crates; Cornichon, 1.05@1.10 single crates. Pears—Nells average 75 half boxes. Prunes—Italians, 55@75 single crates. Nine cars fruit sold today.

Closing Figures.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Close: Wheat—October, 75⅝; November, 75¾; December, 76@76⅛. Corn—October, 40¾; November, 37⅝; December, 34⅝. Oats—October, 21¾; November, 21¾; December, 22¼. Pork—October, 16.00; November, 11.22½; January, 11.50. Lard—October, 7.30; November, 7.12½; January, 7.00. Ribs—October, 6.80; November, 6.92½; January, 6.15. Cash: Wheat—No. 2 red, 75@78; No. 3, 72@76; No. 2 hard winter, 72@74; No. 3, hard winter, 71@73; No. 1 northern spring, 76@80; No. 2, northern spring, 76@80; No. 3 spring, 71@75. Corn—No. 2, 41@41½; No. 3, 40½@40¾. Oats—No. 2, 22; No. 3, 21½@22¾. Rye, 51¼. Barley, 39@58.

Chicago Fruit Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Porter Bros. Company sold California fruit today: Grapes—Tokays, 1.65@3.75 double crate; 80@1.85 single crate, and clusters, 2.20; Cornichons, 1.00@2.15 single crate; Emperor, 1.25; Verdells, 1.20; Muscats, 70@85. Pears—Beurre Diel, 1.60; Vicar, 1.50; Easter Beurre, 1.10@1.15; Winter Nelis, 75@1.15. Earl Fruit Company's sales of California fruit: Grapes—Muscats, 65@85 single crates. Pears—Beurre Clairgeau, 1.50@1.65 box; Beurre Diel, 1.20@1.25; Nelis, average, 1.25. Prunes—Italians, 35@50 single crates. Eight cars sold today.

Chicago Flaxseed Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Shorts in October flaxseed were given a shaking up on the Board of Trade today. Opening trades were made 10c over yesterday's close and the market rose steadily to 1.79. The small contract stocks caused the "squeeze," which is said to be operative both here and in the Northwest. Only 40,000 bushels of contract flaxseed are on hand in this city. At the top point touched today, holders found enough shorts to satisfy immediate wants, and the market reacted to 1.72 where it closed 7c higher than yesterday.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Trading in cotton this morning started at a decline of 10@15 points, but the market immediately became very strong and enormously active, prices advancing 14@22 points from the lowest, the trade being influenced by estimates pointing to a small movement the remainder of the week, and an increased demand for spot cotton in the South for export. The trade was nervous up to the close, with the market very steady at an advance of 3@8 points.

September's Domestic Exports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The September monthly statement of the export of domestic products, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the following: Breadstuffs, $21,365,886; decrease as compared with September, 1899, about $3,750,000; cattle and hogs, $31,965,285, increase $600,000; provisions, $14,016,267; increase $945,000; cotton, $20,138,675, increase $3,116,000; mineral oil, $6,440,542, decrease $567,000; total, $65,066,579, against $64,753,867 for the same period last year.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Aside from a weak and irregular market for tin, caused by liberal offerings and in the absence of buyers, general dullness prevailed in the metal market today. Locally tin closed easy at 28.25@28.50. Pig iron warrants very dull at 9.50@10.00. Lake copper dull, unchanged, at 16.75@17.00. Lead and spelter ruled dull at 4.37½ and 4.10@4.12½ respectively. The brokers' price for lead was 4.00 and for copper 16.87½.

New York General Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Wheat—Spot weak; options closed weak at ⅝@½c net decline: March, 84; May, 84⅝; October, 78⅝; December, 80⅝. Hops—Quiet. Hides—Steady. Wool—Dull. Coffee—Spot Rio dull; mild quiet.; futures closed steady, 5 points lower; October, 7.00; November, 7.10; December, 7.20; January and February, 7.25; March, 7.35; May, 7.40@7.45; July, 7.50@7.55.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Wheat—Spot No. 1 California, 6s 3¾d. Futures steady; December, 6s 2¾; February, 6s 3¼d. Corn—Spot firm; American mixed, 4s 5¼d. Futures quiet; November, 4s 3d; December, 4s 2⅞d; January, 3s 11⅝d.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Butter—Receipts, 3600 packages; strong; creamery, 16@21; June creamery, 17@20½; factory, 13@16. Eggs—Receipts, 7500 packages; steady; regular western packing, at mark, 15@18½; western, loss off, 17.

California Dried Fruits.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—California dried fruits, quiet and steady at old prices. Prunes, 3¼@7½c. Apricots, Royal, 11@14c; Moorpark, 15@16. Peaches, peeled, 16@20; unpeeled, 6@9.

Tacoma Wheat Market.

TACOMA (Wash.,) Oct. 11.—Wheat, ½c higher; blue stem, 58; club, 55; both for export.

Portland Wheat Market.

PORTLAND (Or.)) Oct. 11.—Wheat—Walla Walla easy at 55c; valley, 60@61; bluestem, 58.

Oil Transactions.

OIL CITY, Oct. 11.—Credit balances, 1.10; certificates, no bids.

Copper and Lead.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Copper, quiet and unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Cotton, upland, 6¼d.

EASTERN LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

OMAHA, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2300; strong to a shade higher. Native beef steers, 4.60@5.75; western steers, 4.00@4.80; Texas steers, 3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, 3.00@3.75; canners, 1.50@2.00; stockers, best grades, 3.25@4.80; calves, 3.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., 2.40@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6300; shade lower; heavy, 4.85@4.90; mixed, 4.90@4.92½; light, 4.90@4.95; pigs, 3.50@4.80; bulk of sales, 4.90@4.95. Sheep—Receipts, 13,100; active, about steady; western muttons, 3.00@4.00; stock sheep, 3.25@3.75; lambs, 4.00@5.00.

Chicago Live-stock Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000, including 1000 Texans and 600 westerns; choice light steers steady; others weak; closed lower; good to prime steers, 5.40@5.85; poor to medium, 4.50@5.35; selected feeders, 3.75@4.40; mixed stockers, 2.75@3.65; cows, 2.65@4.25; heifers, 2.75@4.75; canners, 2.00@2.50; bulls, 2.75@4.60; calves, 4.00@6.10; Texas-fed steers, 4.00@4.90; grass steers, 3.25@4.10; bulls, 2.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts today, 26,000; tomorrow, 22,000; left over, 2000; shade lower; quality good, closing firmer; mixed and butchers', 4.80@5.25; good to choice, heavy, 4.95@5.22½; rough heavy, 4.80@4.90; light, 4.85@5.25; bulk of sales, 5.00@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; sheep steady; lambs 10c higher. Good to choice wethers, 3.80@4.00; fair to choice mixed, 3.40@3.80; western sheep, 3.70@4.00; Texas sheep, 2.50@3.50; native lambs, 4.25@5.30; western lambs, 4.25@5.30.

Kansas City Live-stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; steady to weak; native steers, 4.25@5.50; Texas steers, 2.50@4.65; cows, 2.25@3.25; cows and heifers, 1.50@5.00; stockers and feeders, 2.00@3.40; bulls, 2.00@3.25; calves, 4.25@5.80. Hogs—Receipts, 8000; steady to weak; bulk of sales, 5.00@5.07½; heavy, 5.00@5.10; packers, 5.00@5.07½; mixed, 4.95@5.05; light, 4.70@5.10; porkers, 5.05@5.10; pigs, 4.30@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 3000; steady; lambs, 4.00@4.90; muttons, 3.00@4.00.

Denver Live-stock Market.

DENVER, Oct. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; fairly active and lower; beef steers, 3.50@5.15; cows, 2.00@3.65; feeders, freight paid to river, 3.00@4.20; stockers, freight paid, 3.25@4.30; bulls, stags, etc., 2.00@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 200; steady; light packers and mixed, 5.00@5.05; heavy, 4.80@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 1500; quiet and unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Wheat, weaker on call and quiet in the spot market. Barley futures easy; spot quiet; oats strong. Hay, fairly active, prices well-sustained. Bran and middlings firm. Beans quiet and without material change. Most kinds of table grapes weak; fancy nutmeg melons and cantaloupes higher; watermelons dull; fancy peaches firm; good stock strawberries steady; raspberries sold fairly well; choice blackberries firm; choice apples in good demand; citrus fruits quiet, owing to cool weather. Potatoes and onions fairly active with prices little changed. Tomatoes easy; summer squash fairly firm; green peas and string beans rather dull. Fancy butter firm; well-sustained and easy. Cheese in fair demand at unchanged prices; fancy eggs firm; lower grades dull. Poultry sold well at rather firmer prices.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Flour—Net cash prices for family extras, 3.60@3.75 per bbl.; bakers' extras, 3.40@3.55; Oregon and Washington, 2.75@3.20 per bbl.

Wheat—Shipping wheat is quotable at 1.01¼; milling, 1.02½@1.05¾.

Barley—Feed is quotable at 70@72½ per ctl.; brewing, 79½@81¼ per ctl.; Chevalier, nominal.

Oats—Red, 1.12½@1.25 for good to choice feed and 1.27½@1.35 for seed; black, 1.10@1.20 for good to choice feed and 1.22½@1.30 for seed; white, 1.15@1.45; gray, 1.20@1.30.

Middlings—Quotable at 18.00@21.00.

Mixed feed—15.00@16.00.

Rolled barley—Quotable at 16.00@17.00 per ton.

Oatmeal—4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs.

Oat groats—4.50 per 100 lbs.

Rolled oats—6.00@7.25 per bbl. for wood and 5.75@7.00 for sacks.

Hay—Quotable at follows: Wheat, 9.00@12.00 per ton; wheat and oat, 8.50@11.50; oat, 7.50@10.50; barley, 6.00@9.00; alfalfa, 7.00@8.50; compressed hay, 8.50@12.50 per ton; new hay, 6.00@7.50 for volunteer.

Straw—Quotable at 30@42½ per bale.

Beans—Pink, 2.25@2.40; Lima, 5.25@5.35; small white, 3.25@3.50; large white, 2.40@2.50.

Potatoes—River Burbanks, 30@60; Salinas Burbanks, 75@1.10; Merced sweets, 75@1.25.

Onions—Common, 50.

Various—Green peas, 2@3; string beans, 1@2; egg plant, 30@50; green peppers, 25@50; tomatoes, 20@40; summer squash, 60@75; dried okra, —; asparagus, 75@2.25; rhubarb, —; garlic, 4@4½; cucumbers, 20@35; mushrooms, —.

Apples—Common, 35; crabapples, —.

Berries—Strawberries, 7.00@8.00; blackberries, —; huckleberries, 5@7; raspberries, 5.00@6.00; cranberries, 2.25.

Grapes—Ordinary, 35.

Pears—Common, 35.

Peaches—Common, 60.

Pomegranates—40@75.

Persimmons—60@1.00.

Quinces—25@60.

Citrus fruits—Mexican limes, 4.00@4.50; common California lemons, 1.25@2.25; good to choice, 2.50@2.75; fancy, 3.00.

Melons—Watermelons, 5.00@17.50 per 100; nutmegs, 75@90; fancy cantaloupes, —; common cantaloupes, 1.00.

Tropical fruit—Bananas, 1.25@2.25; pineapples, 2.00@3.00; Smyrna figs, 14@17; Persian dates, 5½@6.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 23@23½; seconds, 27@27½; fancy dairy, 25; seconds, 18@24.

Cheese—California flats, 10@10½; eastern, 14; Young America, 10½@11; western, 12½@12¾.

Eggs—Ranch, 30@37½; store, 20@24; duck, —; eastern, 21@25.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 15@17; dressed, —; old roosters, 3.50@4.00; young roosters, 4.00@5.00; small broilers, 2.25@2.75; large broilers, 3.00@3.25; fryers, 3.25@3.50; hens, 4.00@5.00; ducks, old, 3.00@4.00; ducks, young, 3.50@4.50; geese, 1.25@1.50; goslings, 1.50@1.75; pigeons, 1.25; pigeons, young, 1.75@2.00.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	2	Julia	3
Alpha Con	5	Justice	7
Andes	8	Kentuck Con	2
Belcher	17	Mexican	37
Best & Belcher	36	Occidental Con	9
Bullion	5	Ophir	80
Caledonia	41	Overman	10
Challenge Con	20	Potosi	73
Chollar	25	Savage	32
Confidence	75	Seg. Belcher	3
Con. Cal. & Va.	125	Sierra Nevada	16
Con. Imperial	1	Silver Hill	37
Crown Point	12	Standard	3 0
Exchequer	1	Union Con	25
Gould & Curry	76	Utah Con	13
Hale & Norcross	28	Yellow Jacket	24

Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Receipts—Flour, quarter sacks, 22,200; wheat, centals, 500; barley, centals, 13,400; beans, sacks, 4100; corn, centals, 600; potatoes, sacks, 9200; onions, sacks, 2000; bran, sacks, 1700; middlings, sacks, 1100; hay, tons, 860; wool, bales, 250; hides, number, 600; raisins, boxes, 4000; wine, gallons, 30,700; brandy, gallons, 2000; mustard, sacks, 400.

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Silver bars, 63⅝; Mexican dollars, 50½@51; drafts—sight, 7½; telegraph, 10.

POMONA HEARS COL. CARR.

Issues of the Day Discussed in a Convincing Speech. Nicely Caught.

POMONA, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] Col. Clark Carr's address under the auspices of the Pomona Valley Republican Club yesterday afternoon occupied nearly two hours and was a clear and convincing position of the issues of the day, teeming with logic and sound sense. Col. Carr was introduced by his old Illinois friend, Judge Franklin Blades. The speaker told the audience, which was composed largely of ranchers and fruit growers, that he had come to reason with them on matters that deeply concerned all, and proceeding in a practical manner, stated that he came from a small community in Illinois and that he found out last year there were distributed in that and nearby communities over forty carloads of oranges. In 1895 there were not half as many. Why was this? Simply because oranges are a luxury and people could not afford to buy luxuries in hard times such as prevailed from '93 to '96. During those days people could not afford such luxuries as oranges. The present good times have made this possible, hence the fruit grower is directly interested in the prosperity of the people.

Col. Carr hastily pictured the conditions existing throughout the country in '93 and '96, saying, in brief: "At that time there were armies in the land, but they were armies hunting something to eat. They were marching over the land begging for something to eat. They were not buying oranges. Yet everything was cheap. Fruit growers could not get anything for the products of their orchards. Farmers could not sell the products of their farms at living prices, and why? Because nobody had money to buy. How was this? It was because of a Democratic President and a Democratic policy. A policy which favored buying goods of foreign factories, made by foreign laborers, instead of goods of American factories made by American laborers. A policy which favored buying produce of foreign orchards and farms instead of the produce of American orchards and farms. That is why American laboring men were idle and American farmers could not sell their produce. This condition prevailed because the Democratic party had repealed the McKinley Bill. And this brings me to the public career of that magnificent protectionist, patriot and citizen, William McKinley. [Deafening applause.] The speaker here proceeded to deliver a splendid eulogy to President McKinley as soldier, statesman and Chief Executive. Col. Carr then alluded to the condition of remarkable prosperity existing under the McKinley Bill in 1892, and said: "I cannot conceive how the people voted to put out of power a party which had given the country such prosperity as existed at that time. And the fact that they did it is one of the mysteries of American history."

A comparison was made between the Wilson act, passed in '94, by a Democratic Congress, and the Dingley Bill, passed in '97, by a Republican Congress, and a startling array of authentic figures was produced which proved that Southern California is benefited about $4,000,000 in one year by the Dingley Bill.

"In the passage of the Wilson act," continued the speaker, "every Democratic member of Congress from California voted for the bill. In the passage of the Dingley act every one of them voted against it. You are prospering, fellow-citizens, because of the present Republican protective tariff. You are prospering because the country is prospering and able to buy your products.

"They say strikes are an evidence of a lack of prosperity. Is that so? Did you ever see a strike when men are not working? They can't strike under Democratic rule because they can't get a job so they can strike."

Col. Carr then proceeded to gracefully entrap some local Democrats as follows: "I want to read you a section of the Democratic platform and ask the Democrats present whether they indorse it. Listen to it, my Democratic friends: 'We arraign the radical (Republican) party for the unparalleled oppressions and tyranny which have marked its career. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.' Do the Democrats present indorse that? 'Yes, sir, we do,' loudly said several in the audience.

"You do; you indorse every word of it?" said the speaker.

Again the reply came, "Yes, sir."

"Well, I thought you would," continued Col. Carr, "you ought to, because it is almost exactly like the Kansas City platform. But let me tell you what that section I've red it. It is a section of the Democratic platform of 1868, which denounced Gen. Grant and was adopted by the party that in 1864 denounced Abraham Lincoln, declared the war a failure and demanded the recall of the Federal troops. And you Democrats are indorsing that policy still, are you? [Uproarous applause and great laughter.] It is not to be wondered at, for the two platforms much alike that it is almost to tell which is which. You predicting the same disast republic that it predicted i

Col. Carr touched upon commercial advantages that for California and conclud splendid tribute to the the Stars and Stripes.

WALDORF AN AMERICAN

Son of Willie Wallie as Executor of the W Original John Jacob Astor

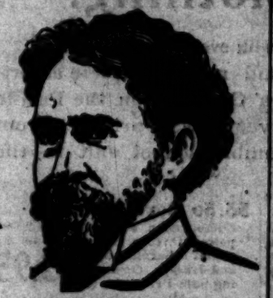
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PR

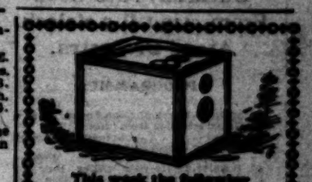
NEW YORK, Oct. 11.— Thomas has appointed Wald the young son of William W tor, who has only recently his majority, an executor of the original John Jacob As will, under which the you thus made an executor, about fifty years ago. One visions is that whenever the executors shall number no two by death or otherwise, shall have the power of nam the sanction of the courts, ecutor.

About two months ago Waldorf Astor and Charles Jr., went before Surrogate T stated that they were the viving executors of the will they wished Waldorf Astor named as a co-executor. At the question of young Astor's residence and citizenship wa His father some time ago allegiance to the United became a subject of the Quee land. This matter was Mr. Peabody making an a which he alleged that the was born in the United that he had never taken forswear allegiance to this and that therefore he was and eligible to the position On the strength of this appointment was made, Thomas thereby virtually Waldorf Astor is a citizen country, even though his not, and that he has been road, and spent the great of years of his life in Eng

AT NEW YORK HOTE

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.— Dispatch.] Miss M. McHen J. Dennen are at the Marlbo O. Johnson is at the Asto Simpson at the Park Avenu





Southern California by Towns and Counties.

PASADENA.

Lively Republican Rally at the Wigwam.

Addresses by O. Hubbell and W. S. Melick.

W.C.T.U. Institute Opens at North Pasadena—Progress of Sewer Construction.

PASADENA, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] About seven hundred [illegible] attended the Republican meeting [illegible] Wigwam this evening and [illegible] to addresses by W. S. Melick, [illegible] for Assemblyman from the [illegible] District and Hon. O. E. [illegible] the eloquent orator from Los [illegible] The speakers and a number [illegible] Republicans of Pasadena [illegible] escorted from the Carleton [illegible] Wigwam by the Americus [illegible] which the club held its [illegible] called the meeting [illegible] introduced G. A. Gibbs, [illegible] of the evening, who [illegible] address in which he [illegible] present campaign is the [illegible] since 1860, when the [illegible] of the nation was threatened. [illegible] now, said Mr. Gibbs, [illegible] on one side, and stabili[illegible] on the other.

[illegible] when introduced, com[illegible] the Republican party upon [illegible] of its organization in [illegible] upon its freedom from [illegible] and then went on to [illegible] policy in the Assembly [illegible] is reflected. He called the [illegible] the Republicans to the [illegible] from a party standpoint, [illegible] control of the Legislature [illegible] when a redistricting of [illegible] will be made in accordance [illegible] of the national census, [illegible] that it was of vital im[illegible] Southern California to have [illegible] properly redistricted that the [illegible] this section may not suffer. [illegible] are more voters in the [illegible] than in five of the [illegible] of the city of San [illegible] and that this inequal repre[illegible] to the interests [illegible]

[illegible] that the affairs [illegible] administered with ex[illegible] and that an ad[illegible] He thought a [illegible] would be beneficial. [illegible] of conduct[illegible] Los Angeles [illegible] he would not [illegible] down the [illegible] officers, as he [illegible] two years ago and [illegible] would try, however, [illegible] of the County [illegible] as he believed there [illegible] way that official should [illegible] $12,000 of the tax[illegible] each year for the col[illegible] poll tax.

[illegible] was no need for more [illegible] while there were 15,000 [illegible] in the State and only [illegible] to be filled. He thought [illegible] education of the teach[illegible] and he would work [illegible] reform.

[illegible] support to the good[illegible] and upon the question [illegible] said he favored legisla[illegible] protection of the forests [illegible] reforestation of the burned [illegible] favors an appropriation [illegible] from the State treas[illegible] with the national [illegible] propagating forests on [illegible] in line with the ex[illegible] by T. P. Lukens, and [illegible] appointment by the Gov[illegible] to carry on the work. [illegible] closed by promising to aid [illegible] of more satisfactory ir[illegible]

ELOQUENT DISCUSSION.

[illegible] Mr. Melick, Mr. Hubbell [illegible] audience for over an hour [illegible] best discussions of na[illegible] that has been heard in [illegible] With an array of convinc[illegible] a flow of most eloquent [illegible] pictured the disaster which [illegible] Democratic misrule and the [illegible] which have been [illegible] President McKinley. [illegible] "imperialism," ex[illegible] money question, and the [illegible] of the campaign all were [illegible] a masterly manner by the [illegible] and the ranting of [illegible] somnambulist of a [illegible] who goes up and down [illegible] staying at every mile [illegible] with derision. Mr. [illegible] the attention of the audi[illegible] late hour.

[illegible] pleasing features of the [illegible] the staging of campaign [illegible] excellent quartette of the [illegible] Club, who gave several num[illegible] greeted with great ap[illegible]

[illegible]ANCE INSTITUTE.

[illegible] County W.C.T.U. In[illegible] this evening at the [illegible] Methodist Church, and [illegible] all day Friday. This [illegible] Griffith delivered [illegible] and there were other exer[illegible] morning there will be a [illegible] the work of the Ransome [illegible] State institute work, and [illegible] Mrs. Celia Noll will [illegible] Boys and Girls," and [illegible] mothers' meeting.

[illegible]-SCHOOL SOCIAL.

[illegible] of the Universalist Sun[illegible] entertained at the [illegible] this afternoon and even[illegible] Chamberlain [illegible] of the school. Games [illegible] the afternoon, and after [illegible] served, there was a [illegible] music, which was par[illegible] Misses Margaret Wood [illegible] piano; F. Carter and [illegible] violin. The general [illegible] by H. E. Lucas.

[illegible] BREVITIES.

[illegible] Club of the free kinder[illegible] afternoon at the [illegible] and organized for the [illegible] of the club made [illegible] Miss Underwood, di[illegible] Garfield kindergarten. [illegible] The club probably will [illegible] place every second [illegible]

[illegible] length of 14,337 feet [illegible] in Pasadena streets [illegible] the Vrooman law, [illegible] is being pushed on 2300 [illegible] Assistant City Engi[illegible] completed a set of [illegible] sewers constructed [illegible] for reference.

[illegible] Superintendent Rey[illegible] the yield of [illegible] will be three carloads, almost all "firsts," which will sell for 8¾ cents per pound.

Fifty feet of water in a 250-foot well at Rialto is a cause of jubilation among a number of Pasadenans, who own several hundred acres of land in that vicinity. It had been thought necessary to drill five or six hundred feet before striking a flow.

The present enrollment at Throop Institute is 304, against about 260 at the same time last year. A former resident of Los Angeles, and an old friend of the school, has just contributed $150, for two scholarships, to be disposed of by the board of trustees.

The pedagogical circle of the High School soon will resume its work, which will be planned by the following committee: Misses Charlotte Knoch, Mimi Martin, Virginia Pease, Black, and Profs. Collins and Hornby.

The board of trustees of Throop Institute has just authorized the purchase of desks to the value of $460 for the annex to East Hall. It is thought the new building will be ready for occupancy in December.

The High School football team will meet the Los Angeles High School second eleven Saturday next, on the Los Angeles grounds. The local team probably will play Pomona on Thanksgiving day.

Prof. McDill, teacher of history and geometry in the public schools, has resigned because of ill-health, and has been succeeded by Miss Ethel Coblentz of Los Angeles.

Isaac A. Whitcomb, aged 58, a native of Massachusetts, died today at his home, No. 134 North Hudson avenue. He had lived in Pasadena thirteen years.

Rev. Malcolm J. McLeod of the First Presbyterian Church left Chester, Pa., yesterday with his family, and will arrive in Pasadena some day next week.

Miss Daisy Lower and Fed G. Moulton were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lower, in North Pasadena.

Mrs. Harry Wood of San Francisco, daughter of Dr. J. S. Hodge, arrived this morning, called by the serious illness of her father.

Redemption notices have been mailed by City Clerk Dyer to delinquent taxpayers, and many responses are being received.

A portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, painted on yucca, has been presented to the Americus Club by Col. Louis Dillman.

Mrs. George W. Smith of Albuquerque is a guest at the home of J. M. Sickler on North Euclid avenue.

Miss Helen Daggett has gone to Kansas City and other eastern points for a visit of several months.

D. W. Colby is suffering from a number of painful injuries, the result of a vicious donkey's kicks.

W. H. Cox, hobo, was sentenced by Justice Klamroth this morning to serve five days in the County Jail.

South Pasadena's schools are crowded and it may become necessary to build additional rooms.

Will Humphrey is home from Nome.

Dollar shoe sale starts tomorrow at the Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles. Shoes for everybody—and the price of every one—a dollar.

New golf suiting, Bon Accord.

Wadsworth sells paints.

SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

INSTITUTION OF NEW LODGE.

AVALON, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] Magic Isle Council, Royal Arcanum, was instituted yesterday by W. S. Spencer, D.G.R., with the assistance of the following Grand Council officers: J. K. Hawk, G.V.R.; G. L. Davidson, G.S.; D. R. Clay, G.G.; J. K. Miller, P.R. The membership is twenty-six, and the following officers were installed: O. O. Orr, Regent; N. F. Swenson, Vice-Regent; Edwin Stanton, P.R.; Percy Neale, O.; J. D. McLean, C.; T. J. Bolton, Secretary; L. A. Dutour, Col.; Ted Gray, Treasurer; A. S. Kelley, G.; V. Moricich, W.; M. L. Cobb, S.; O. W. Mandell, H. M. A. Elms, C. Ringsin, Trustees.

AVALON BREVITIES.

The Ramona went up to White's Landing this morning for a cargo of sand to be used in the foundation of Capt. Burnham's new house, taking the big white surf boat belonging to the Banning company in which to stow it. The surf boat has carried on occasion three tons of freight, but when loaded this morning with little more than two tons, she turned turtle in a swell and went to pieces as she was being towed home.

John E. Boyer of Seattle had a day to spare in his vacation and came over to Catalina purposely to catch a big fish. He went out yesterday morning in the Fortuna and before noon was in with his fish, a 210-pounder.

J. M. Patrick and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Taylor of San Francisco are guests at Hotel Metropole.

Dr. and Mrs. W. V. Cook of Pasadena are staying at the Metropole.

E. L. Doran and F. W. Clark, who have been at San Clemente for a week's relic hunting, returned this morning laden with spoils.

RANDSBURG.

WOMAN WIELDS A GUN.

RANDSBURG, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] Excitement was caused here this afternoon by an attempt on the life of Dr. Nichols, by Mrs. M. E. Ritter, with a pistol. The doctor was standing talking to some ladies in Mrs. White's millinery establishment, when Mrs. Ritter rushed from behind a curtain and thrust a cocked pistol in his face, exclaiming: "I will kill you!" The doctor seized her hand and threw it up, the hammer of the pistol coming down on his thumb. In the struggle for possession of the pistol, they got out in the street, when another woman took the weapon away. In the struggle Mrs. Ritter bit the doctor's hand and struck him. She was arrested and taken before Justice Manning, where the preliminary trial was set for 10 o'clock Monday morning, and she was released. Later, a warrant was sworn out by Nichols, charging her with dementia. She was again arrested and will be taken to Bakersfield tomorrow morning to appear before a Superior judge. The trouble came about through the death of Mrs. Ritter's husband some months ago, when Nichols was the attending physician.

BURBANK.

REPUBLICANS ENTHUSE.

BURBANK, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] Three hundred or more people, Republicans and others, turned out tonight to greet Hon. James McLachlan, the Republican nominee for Congressman. The weather was threatening and there was every indication of rain, but that did not prevent a large attendance, or detract from the enthusiasm of the meeting. Music was furnished by the Toluca Band. Mr. McLachlan spoke for nearly an hour. He laid particular stress upon the efforts of the Democrats to hide their real issue, free silver, under a cloak of so-called imperialism. He was given an enthusiastic reception and his speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

High School Pupils Return to Their Work—Action of Mass Meeting.

SAN BERNARDINO, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The High School strike is off, and this morning the students returned to their work. During the past two days there have been mass and "indignation" meetings galore, the last of which was held last evening at the pavilion. Including 300 students, there were about 1000 people present. Justice C. L. Thomas called the meeting to order, and Capt. T. J. Wilson was chosen to act as chairman. A committee consisting of John Brown, Jr., Dr. S. G. Huff, Dr. W. Thompson, E. J. Gilbert and A. Horowitz was appointed to decide what should be done. After the committee had retired to formulate its report, the crowd called for a speech. Judge Morris responded, upholding the students in all they had done, and condemning the rules made by Superintendent Perham and approved by the Board of Education.

The committee then reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this meeting that we heartily approve of the action of the pupils of the High School of the city, in resolving to return to such High School on tomorrow at 9 o'clock a.m., thus showing their desire not to interfere with school discipline nor to usurp any school authority.

"Resolved, further, that we, the parents of such pupils, and we, the friends of such pupils and of the cause of education do hereby accept the trust reposed in us by such pupils and promise to use our best endeavors to have revoked as soon as possible the obnoxious rule preventing such pupils entering the front door of such High School.

"Resolved, that we respectfully urge the Board of Education to investigate the cause of the complaint in the requirements on the part of the superintendent that all students shall pass into the building through the basement, and if there is an injustice or hardship wrought upon the students that the orders be rescinded, and we believe that such resolution should be rescinded."

W. J. Curtis made a ten minutes' talk, in which he declared that the student's first duty is obedience, and that if they were properly interested in their work, they would have little time to worry about rules. Short speeches were also made by Messrs. Manson, Morse, Weir and others.

SAN BERNARDINO BREVITIES.

The $10,000 damage suit of Frank Lonias against R. S. Grant et al., owners of the Rose mine, is on trial in Department Two of the Superior Court. Lonias was caught by a mass of rock that fell in the mine in May, 1897. His left leg was broken and he was otherwise injured.

Nathan Newby of Los Angeles addressed the Bryan and Stevenson Club last evening.

The mountain fire near Hunsaker Flat is under control.

ONTARIO COLONIES,

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

ONTARIO, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The first lecture to the Current Events Club was given by Mrs. Lou V. Chapin in the Baptist Church this afternoon.

The Friday Afternoon Club held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. Plumb. "English Literature" will be the topic for the coming season.

The librarian's report shows a large increase in membership.

Friday evening, Chaffey College gave the annual reception to incoming students, which is the largest increase the college has had. A canvas of Ontario secured $1500 for the free admission of pupils from the eighth grade of the public schools, to all the benefits of the college. It is proposed to raise a like sum next year, should the plan be satisfactory.

The monthly union of churches met in Methodist Church Sunday evening.

Andrew Chaffey and wife and Mrs. McCord of Los Angeles are here.

W. C. Fisher has returned from a year's sojourn in Seattle, Wash.

Miss Rogers will have charge of the music at Chaffey College.

Mrs. W. O. Huse, formerly of this place, died suddenly in Waco, Tex., at the home of her parents on the 6th inst.

Miss Mary Denton, who has been in Japan as a missionary for several years, is to speak at the Congregational Church on Saturday and Sunday. Bakersfield.

A. A. Caldwell, Republican candidate for State Senator, was in town today meeting the voters.

F. A. Little departed yesterday for a business trip in the East and Canada.

Judge and Mrs. O. E. Hardy returned this week from their extended trip to San Francisco and the north.

F. E. Trask has returned from a trip to Maine and New York.

BIG REPUBLICAN RALLY.

NORTH ONTARIO, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The big rally at the packing-house last night was attended by a vast crowd of Ontario and North Ontario people, regardless of party affiliations. The Ontario Band furnished good music for the occasion, and the meeting was enlivened by several selections from the San Bernardino Male Quartette. County Chairman J. L. Paul called the meeting to order and appointed E. B. Powers of Ontario chairman of the evening. On the rostrum were Congressman J. C. Needham, Senator Smith of Bakersfield, C. G. H. Bennink of Ontario, candidate for the Assembly, and A. A. Caldwell of Riverside, candidate for the State Senate. After selections by the glee club, A. A. Caldwell spoke of the administration and the positive need of the President's reëlection. Mr. Bennink followed with one of his characteristic speeches, after which Congressman Needham held the attention of the audience for forty minutes, during which time he dwelt with emphasis upon the paramount issues of the day as outlined by the Democratic party and Mr. Bryan. Mr. Needham made an urgent appeal to the growers of citrus fruits to stay with the Republican party, "the makers of the 1 cent a pound duty on citrus fruits." Mr. Needham's speech was eloquent, convincing and teeming with information upon the Philippine question that will prove a tower of strength in the campaign in this colony. Senator Smith of Bakersfield was introduced and addressed the people for a half hour. Mr. Smith's theme was the trusts. At the close of the address three rousing cheers were given for the Republican ticket in its entirety, and the meeting was closed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America." It was the biggest and most successful rally ever held in North Ontario and clearly outclasses any demonstration ever given here by the opposition. Delegations were present from San Antonio, Cucamonga and Claremont.

GRAND ARMY MEN.

A large delegation of Ontario Post, G.A.R., met at the headquarters of the post yesterday forenoon and proceeded in a body to the Ontario Hotel, where they were cordially welcomed by Congressman Needham. After the welcome Mr. Kouts expressed the pleasure of the old soldiers in meeting Mr. Needham. J. Bracewell was then introduced and in a brief impromptu address recounted the services and sacrifices of the boys in blue of the early 60's. He called attention to the fact that in those years men of all political faith sank their prejudices in the one dominating purpose to save the American Union and uphold "Old Glory," and that they were still standing shoulder to shoulder and are now as determined as in the years of the Civil War. In closing, Mr. Bracewell remarked that the delegation had come as men of all parties to greet the friend of the soldier boys. In conclusion he said: "The Grand Army holds sacredly to its non-partisan character, and hence this meeting has no political significance." Mr. Needham was touched by this hearty welcome and responded in a few fitting words appreciative of the services of the men who wore the blue, and assured them of his continued interest in their welfare.

NORTH ONTARIO BREVITIES.

A reception was given on Tuesday night at the Methodist Episcopal Church to the new pastor and his family. Addresses of welcome were made by Prof. Luke, P. E. Walline and Rev. Giffen. Mr. Nicholson, the new pastor, replied. After the addresses a social time was enjoyed and refreshments served. The church was beautifully decorated.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Successful Trial of Battleship Wisconsin—Develops Good Speed.

SANTA BARBARA, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The most successful trial trip ever made by a battleship was completed by the Wisconsin tonight, even to testing her in the required evolutions by the naval board. "She is, without doubt, the most perfect ship in all appurtenances that the Union Iron Works has ever turned out," were Irving M. Scott's words this evening, as the ship was slowing down [illegible] her berth. At the start this morning many things seemed against a successful trial, an easterly wind was kicking up a choppy sea, and threatening a squally voyage. Experienced navigators looked askance at the undertaking, but the vessel was ready, and got under way a few minutes before 8 o'clock.

After a preliminary spin over a part of the course, and as far east as Carpinteria, the monster vessel steamed full ahead, passing the eastern beacon at 10:20 a.m., at a speed much exceeding 19 knots. The course was marked by the battleship Iowa, gunboat Ranger, the training-ship Adams and the cruiser Philadelphia. Between the Ranger and Gaviota wharf the Wisconsin gained her maximum speed of 18.54 knots per hour, and maintained throughout the westerly course an average speed of 17.9 knots. The average speed of the entire run, 64 knots, was 17.25 knots per hour. The only other ship approaching this speed was the Alabama, which averaged 17.013 knots, and attained a maximum of 18.02.

The average number of propeller revolutions during the western run was 119.34 per minute, and on the return 119.15, a difference of only .19 of a revolution. So close a run has never been made before. The average steam pressure was 180 pounds, and the vessel was under forced draught. The boiler valves lifted frequently. When at her maximum speed the vibration was slight. Approximately, the horsepower was 11,800. It is expected that the tidal corrections, when computed, will indicate greater speed than recorded, as the current was against for a longer period than with the vessel.

The weather continued squally, some rain falling, until more than half the course was completed. After turning at the western beacon off Point Concepcion, she had a whitecap sea, bows on, for nearly one-fourth of the return course. She shipped no water forward, but the blue water rose in the bow wave twenty-five feet. From start to finish there was not a marring incident, not an irregularity in the movements of the machinery. Both builders and naval men are immensely proud of the Wisconsin. As she crossed the home beacon line, the men gave three uproarious cheers for Irving M. Scott, for the Union Iron Works, and three more for Admiral Kautz.

Without stopping the engines the trial board took charge of the ship after the run and put her through the required evolutions. Turning to port and starboard with the helm, with the hand-steering gear, and with one propeller going forward, the other backing, full speed ahead and astern, and hauling in anchor with 108 fathoms of cable. The radius of her circle was about one and one-half times her length.

Capt. Pillsbury of the Pacific Mail line was in command, and aided by Quartermaster Anderson, steered the ship on the course in a B-line. Much credit is due to Chief Engineer Robert Forsyth and John Murray, who had charge of the boilers. Mr. Eckert, consulting engineer of the Union Iron Works, kept record of the revolutions. At dinner, after the run was over, Irving M. Scott proposed the "Health of the Queen or Empress Dowager of the seas, whom we have crowned today, and of the men who stood by the engines."

MUST WAIT TWO YEARS.

The County Anti-Saloon League has concluded that it will be impossible to secure a place for the local option question on the ballot at the November election. When the Board of Supervisors denied the petition, the local option advocates did not give up hope, but expected through the courts or by other means to bring the issue before the people. At a mass meeting last evening, however, State Superintendent Chapman announced that high legal authority had been consulted, and it was found that there was no available course, and the issue must be abandoned for the present.

CASES DISMISSED.

In June last a party of Mexican beet pullers quarreled over a gambling table in a saloon at Surf, and B. Robles was shot in the leg and crippled for life. Ramos and Quintana were arrested. Today the cases against them were dismissed.

TEACHERS ENTERTAINED.

The Teachers' Institute, after a very successful session, adjourned this afternoon. The teachers were well entertained last night by a musical and literary recital by Mrs. Belle Parsons Ockenden of San Francisco and a male quartette of Los Angeles, composed of J. T. Dupuy, first tenor; L. Zinnamon, first bass; C. E. Wilson, second tenor; F. W. Wallace, second bass.

ORANGE COUNTY HAPPENINGS.

Prominent Democrat Renounces Bryan and Will Support the President.

SANTA ANA, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] There is pandemonium in the camp of the local Democratic party. Clyde Bishop, secretary of the County Central Committee, yesterday sent in his resignation, and today announces that he will vote for William McKinley for President. Mr. Bishop is of Democratic parentage, and has always been a consistent and enterprising Democrat, being a hard worker in his party. He enlisted in the army when the President called for volunteers in the war with Spain, and served in the Seventh California Regiment, U.S.V., until that regiment was mustered out of service upon its return from San Francisco.

In the beginning of the present political campaign Mr. Bishop was elected secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee, and for some time did yeoman service for the party, but when W. J. Bryan began touring the country, and in his many speeches defined his position, Mr. Bishop's faith in the idol of his party began to weaken, and when Mr. Bryan asserted that the United States had no constitutional rights in the Philippines, Mr. Bishop decided that he could no longer follow in the footsteps of such a leader. Consequently he sent in his resignation as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee. The resignation of Mr. Bishop has created a furore in the Democratic camp here in Orange county, and an effort is being made by the local workers in the party to stay the tide that is likely to sweep other Democratic votes into the Republican camp.

Mr. Bishop today consented to officiate as chairman of the big Gage rally in this city Saturday night of this week, when the Columbia Marching Club will again appear in public, giving an exhibition drill on Fourth street immediately preceding the meeting at the Grand Operahouse.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

The first batch of hobos of the season was corralled early this morning, having come in with the circus. They were placed in the County Jail and warned to be good until after the crowd had left town.

The heavy fogs throughout the valley the past several mornings have been very beneficial to walnut growers, as it causes the nuts to shed their hull without injury to the nuts.

The entire time of the Superior Court was taken up today in the trial of Silas Kelly and Hari Nichols, charged with robbing a Chinaman in the peatlands.

Arrangements have been made for a football game at the fair grounds Saturday the 20th inst., between the San Diego and Santa Ana teams.

Charles E. Rice of Pomona and Miss Jessie Cleaver of this city were married yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Rice will make their home in Pomona.

Roy Huff of Orange was badly burned about the head and face a few days ago by the explosion of a small quantity of alcohol.

Granville Spurgeon of this city, one of the old residents of the valley, is dangerously ill at his residence in this city.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

SALUTED THE GOVERNOR.

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] Gov. Henry T. Gage, after visiting the United States army barracks and the fortifications on Point Loma this morning, where he was given a Governor's salute, visited the naval reserve vessel Pinta. He was surprised to find that the vessel had not received its share of the appropriation necessary to put her in a seaworthy condition, and promised to do all in his power to secure the needed money.

The Governor expressed himself as highly pleased at his entertainment in San Diego, and left at 1:50 p.m. for Los Angeles.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

The Bergenhaus, a Norwegian steamer recently chartered by the California and Oriental Steamship Company, left Yokahama with 1800 tons of freight for this port on the 5th inst. Five hundred tons of tea are included in the coming cargo.

The collier Robert Adamson arrived this morning from Nanaimo with 4000 tons of coal.

The San Marcos Valley Republicans are bestirring themselves, and a rousing rally is announced for Saturday evening. Escondido, Aliso Colony and Aliso will send delegations.

In response to the appeal made by Clara Barton in behalf of the Galveston flood sufferers, another relief fund has been started in this city. Over $1000 has already been forwarded from here.

No news has been received of E. W. Nelson, who went to False Bay Saturday and failed to return. His wife believes he has been the victim either of an accident or foul play.

CORONADO BEACH.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Heath, and private-car party, from New York City, left here today for Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Heath's guests include Miss Kimball, New York; Miss Bowdre, Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Talbott, Lowell, Mass.; Miss Heath, Muncie, Ind.; W. W. Peabody, Jr., New York.

Recent arrivals here include: J. E. Dunn, David Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Rathbone, New York; S. H. Smith, San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Benson, Chicago.

S. H. Smith, passenger agent of the Santa Fé with headquarters at San Francisco, is at Coronado this week.

REDLANDS.

RED CROSS OFFICERS.

REDLANDS, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Redlands Red Cross Society at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Miss Lucy Putnam, president; Mmes. S. C. Aucher, C. W. Craig and A. Willows, respectively, first, second and third vice-presidents; Mrs. George Jordan, secretary; Miss A. Hosking, treasurer; Mmes. T. M. Blythe, C. A. Sanborn, E. H. Meigs, R. J. Philippi, Lou G. Haight, E. P. Tuck, D. Hough, Misses N. Hosking, L. Thompson and F. Clark, executive board.

REDLANDS BREVITIES.

A new dancing club is being organized. The following have been chosen officers: George M. Smallwood, president; Lou Hatch, vice-president; Arthur Logsdon, secretary and treasurer.

The first Y.M.C.A. reception of the season will be held at the association building tomorrow evening by the young people of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The ladies of the First Methodist Episcopal Church gave a dinner yesterday afternoon, and about 140 people partook.

After the regular weekly drill of Co. G last night, coffee and sandwiches were served, and a social time enjoyed. The boys tried to have a practice shoot yesterday, but the wind was too high.

The foundations are almost completed for the mansion for C. A. Burrage on the Heights, overlooking Redlands. About forty men are engaged upon the work.

CLAREMONT.

SCIENCE CLUB MEETS.

CLAREMONT, Oct. 11.—[Regular Correspondence.] The Science Club held its first meeting of the year last evening in Pearson's Hall. The chemistry room was filled with students and townspeople. The meeting was of unusual interest. Mr. Day, the new president, introduced the speakers. Mr. Bixby was the first speaker, and he gave detailed directions for reaching the different points of interest in the Yosemite Valley. Mr. Reynolds read a paper on the flora of the valley. Mr. McFadden told of the great trees, and told a number of amusing incidents connected with the trip, while Prof. Cook gave a graphic explanation of the way in which the great gorges and basins were formed by glacial action. Prof. Cook also exhibited a fine painting, by Mr. Hill, showing El Capitan and Bridal Veil Falls.

After the meeting adourned a Republican club was organized. Prof. Cook was elected president, Harry Voorhees secretary, and C. C. Johnson, Dr. Thomas and Prof. Hitchcock will form an Executive Committee to act with the president in securing good lectures and addresses, and transacting other business. O. H. Duvall's real estate office was appointed the center for distributing political literature.

Concert

Saturday Afternoon
From 2:30 till 5 o'clock.
Arend Orchestra.

PROGRAMME:

1. Medley—March of Coon Songs....Ave
2. Grand selection from "Robin Hood".....Arranged by Arend
3. Waltz—"Reminiscences of the Dance".....Rubens
4. Popular, Up-to-date Medley...Berringer
5. Selection from "Lucia".....Donizetti
6. "Just Because She Made Them Goo-goo Eyes".....Vincent
7. Selection—"Fortune Teller".....V. Herbert
8. "Cavalry Charge".....Ledner
9. "The Hill in the Forest".....Stoneham
10. a "Fling, Come Kiss Yo' Baby"...Rich
    b "Tiger Lily".....Sloane

FALL OPENING AND SALE

Concert

Saturday Eve
From 7:30 till 10 o'
Catalina Orch

PROGRAMME

1. a "Dixie, the King of the Dudes"
   b "The Blue and the Gray"
2. Selection—"[illegible]"
3. "My Lady Lo"
4. "It's the Man Behind the Gun Does the Work"
5. "Fun Time"
6. Selection—"The Maid's Eye"
7. "The Navy Girl"
8. "1 2 3 4"
9. "Cheerio the Rag"
10. Medley
11. "Manzanilla"

We Await Your Coming

—Prepared to present you an artistic souvenir—to greet you in a prettily decorated store—sweet music—and last and best of all —**a truly wonderful array of the world's choicest wearing apparel at still more wonderful prices, for men, women and children.**

Men's Clothing.

The world's finest clothing is on display and sale in this store. Not even the clothing of the best maker in the land was good enough for us, not until we took hold, improved the making and finishing and put an experienced tailor in charge to supervise the work to see it was done our way. Our new fall lines of clothing are head and shoulders above any other make of clothing in this country, because they are better, and any man will readily recognize their superiority. We're showing every new style fashion approves. Suits, trousers, fancy vests and overcoats, including "Raglan's." Raglan coats, $17.50 and up.

Trousers, $1.50 to $9.
Black Suits, $10 to $35.
Mixed Suits, $7.50 to $27.50.
Overcoats, $7.50 to $30.
Fancy Vests, $3 to $6.

Men's Suits.

For this opening sale, take your choice of new fall suits that cannot be bought in any store outside of Jacoby Bros. for a cent less than $15, and nine stores out of ten can't match 'em for $15—not by a great long margin **$10**

Men's Clothing—Second Floor.

Boys' Clothing.

FREE—A Ball and Bat with every Boy's Suit.

The largest and most complete assortment of Boys' Clothing on the Pacific Coast, coupled with the very lowest prices. From the sturdy rough-and-tumble school suit to the latest high-class novelty.

$3.50 Boys' Suits. Fancy mixed cheviot School Suits, pants have reinforced seats and knees; ages 8 to 16 years. Fall Opening Sale price **$2.45**

$5.50 Boys' Suits. Combination suits—coat and two pairs of trousers, ages 7 to 16 years. Serviceable and dressy. Opening Sale Price **$3.95**

75c Boys' Pants. Knee Pants for boys from 8 to 16 years. Double seats and knees. Opening Sale Price **48c**

$1 Boys' Pants. Cheviot and cassimere Knee Pants. Reinforced and sewed with silk; ages 8 to 16 years **73c**

Boys' Hats.

See the novelties for little fellows. Children's hats are prettier this season than ever before, and we're showing the prettiest made.

75c Boys' Caps. Oxfords, mixtures, plaids and solid shades. Satin lined Golf Caps. Fall Opening Sale **50c**

35c Caps. Silk lined, plaids and checks. Opening Sale **21c**

$1.50 Hats. All shades, all shapes. Fall Opening Sale **95c**

Men's Hats.

All the latest Knox, Dunlap and Yeoman shapes in soft and stiff hats—but not a cent do you pay for name in this store.

$3 and $4 Hats. The latest fall styles in soft and stiff hats in these grades during this Fall Opening Sale for **$2.50**

$2.50 Hats. Soft and stiff, newest styles. Fall Opening Sale **$1.90**

$2.00 Hats. Pure fur, latest styles. Fall Opening Sale **$1.09**

Furnishings For Men.

New Fall Shirts—Underwear and Neckwear—our Furnishing Goods store—the largest in Southern California—is crowded with new furnishings. Some things that other good stores show also—but prices are lower here.

Some things, again, that you'll not find elsewhere at all. Always a little ahead in style—always quite a little lower in price—what else could build up our immense trade in Men's Furnishings?

These and others equally good for tomorrow.

12½c Handkerchiefs Japonette with silk initials; all letters; Fall opening sale price **8⅓c**

25c Handkerchiefs Pure linen with hemstitched borders; large size, all linen, not a thread of cotton; Fall opening sale price **15c**

35c Men's Hose Fancy colored hose, lisle finished, solid colors, stripes and figures; Fall opening sale price **19c**

75c Men's Underwear Fancy ribbed, fleece lined shirts and drawers; Fall opening sale price **46c**

$1.25 Underwear Ribbed wool, glove fitting shirts and drawers. Steam shrunk. Fall opening sale price **84c**

$1.25 and $1.50 Men's Shirts Fancy colored percale shirts with cuffs to match. Fall opening sale price **79c**

Men's Neckwear.

25c, Worth Double Silk and satin. Imperials, four-in-hands, tecks, high-benders, butterfly bat-wings and derbies. The latest shapes and shades. Fall opening sale price **25c**

Boys' Furnishings.

35c Waists Dark colored percale and cheviot waists, all sizes. Fall opening sale price **25c**

12½c Hose Boys' two thread ribbed stockings; fast black, double knee and sole. Fall opening sale price **8c**

35c Underwear Boys' jersey ribbed shirts and drawers; fleece lined. Fall opening sale price **21c**

65c Underwear Boys' Hygiene fleece lined shirts and drawers; non-shrinkable and French fashioned. Fall opening sale price **43c**

Women's Suits.

We doubt if the woman exists who could not be pleased here. London and Paris contribute the models—but more sensible and practical—and, yes, prettier garments, are the handiwork of American tailors. London gowns are inclined to be stiff and overprim—the Parisian tailor is just the reverse, but he's dreadfully extravagant. So we select the best of American tailors, have them do their very best, and no extravagant Frenchman can do better. Beautiful gowns, tasteful, rich, but not "overdone." The show is complete and prices are very low for the Fall Opening Sale. All tailor suits at $10 look alike in print—but we'll show you tailor suits at $10, tomorrow, no store in this city will duplicate for less than half again as much. Our suits at $65 can not be duplicated elsewhere for less than $100. Come, look at the suits tomorrow—admire them and note the prices carefully, for we're underselling them all.

Prices start at $10 and stop at $65.

Golf Skirts.

$3.75 worth $6.
$4.75 worth $7.

No description of either garment—we want you to see them all. Worth looking at—and a look means a sale. Golf and pedestrian skirts—ever so many of both and never such little prices.

Women's Coats.

$5 to $25.

More style, more elegance, more exclusiveness than you can possibly find elsewhere. Box coats, automobile, Eaton and Tailor Jackets. The whole gamut of shades and colors from a creamy tan to jet. And perfect tailoring—careful tailoring—right to the last stitch.

Women's Gloves

Mocha and real kid gloves. All shades and every size in every shade. $1.25 gloves for the Fall Opening Sale $1. Fitted and guaranteed. If a pair goes wrong we'll make good **$1**

75c Corsets Empire style and girdle corsets, blue, pink and fancy colors; Fall opening sale price **48c**

$1 Underwear Women's vests and pants; white and gray wool; Fall opening sale price **75c**

75c Union Suits Women's Oneita style, jersey ribbed, fleece lined; Fall opening sale price **50c**

35c Underwear Women's vests and pants, jersey ribbed, fleece lined, ecru and gray; Fall opening sale price **25c**

Women's Neckwear 36c, Worth $1 Samples of fall silk neckwear. Mostly Batathea silk. All shades. Fall opening sale price **36c**

50c Hose Women's fancy lisle thread hose. Stripes and dots. Fall opening sale price **35c**

35c Hose. Women's Hermsdorf fast black hose. Fleece lined and plain. Regular 35c. Fall opening sale price **25c**

20c Handkerchiefs. Swiss embroidered cambric handkerchiefs. 20c here—25c elsewhere. Fall opening sale price **11c**

$7.50 to $10 Silk Waists,

Black and all shades, taffeta silk waists, bell sleeves and flare cuffs, Fall Opening Sale Price **$4.35**

Fall Opening 1900.

Jacoby Bros.
OUTFITTERS FOR ALL MANKIND
331-333-335 S. BROADWAY

Fall Opening 1900.

Shoes for A

—Half price or a trifle m
All new styles and good,
ble, guaranteed shoes.

Shoes for Women.

Women's $5 Shoes. Patent leather vamps, with cloth or kid tops; cloth tops have light soles, kid tops have heavy soles. Hand turned and Goodyear welted kid shoes, with patent leather or kid tips. Kid shoes with cloth tops and hand turned soles. Lace and button in kid tops; cloth tops in lace only. All sizes and widths, in every style, including patent leathers **$2.90**

Women's $2 Shoes. Black kid button with patent leather tips. Spring heels, and heels, button and flexible soles. Sizes 2½ to 8½ **$1.00**

Women's $1.50 Shoes. Spring heels, black kid button only, neat toe shapes, and patent leather tips, sizes 2½ to to 8 ..... **75c**

Women's $3 Shoes. Spring heels, vici kidskin, vamps and tops, with patent leather tips, ties and buttons, sizes 2½ to 8½ **$2**

Women's $1.50 Shoes. Black kid, not sheepskin, button only, with patent leather tips; sizes 2½ to 8 ..... **65c**

Women's $3 Shoes. Lace and button. Goodyear welt soles and kid or patent leather tips. Two hundred pairs, same description but hand turned soles **$1.79**

Women's $3.50 Shoes. Patent leather vamps with kid tops, kid vamps with patent leather or kid tips and cloth or kid tops, Goodyear welt soles; all sizes and widths **$2.09**

Shoes for Girls.

Girls' $1.25 Shoes. Sizes 8½ to 12. Dongola kid vamps and tops with kid or patent leather tips. Lace and button. Spring heels **65c**

Girl's $1.75 Shoes Sizes 9 to 12. Box calf and vici kid, lace and button. Box calf with heavy soles; kid shoes have light or medium soles; all have spring heels **97c**

Girl's $2.00 Shoes Sizes 12½ to 2. Spring heels. Black kid shoes with light or medium heavy soles and patent leather tips. Box calf with heavy soles. All have medium cuts toes and lace and button in both leathers **$1.09**

Shoes for Babies.

Babies' 25c Shoes Soft kid first shoes for babies; moccasins and button shoes. Black and tan in button; five shades in the soft shoes. All kid and no sheepskin **14c**

Babies' 50c Shoes Sizes 0 to 4; black and colored kid skin; button and lace; no heels and soft leather soles **22c**

Babies' 75c Shoes. Sizes 2 to 4; hand turned sole leather soles; vici kid tops with patent leather tips. Button only **48c**

Shoes for M

Men's $3.00 Shoes. Black box calf, vici kid, wax calf skin. Single or [illegible] year welt soles; plain [illegible] plain round toe in lace and button, medium and narrow welt toes in lace. All sizes and widths in every style **$2**

Men's $3.50 Shoes. Black and tan kid and calf leather. Lace and congress; gun in the patent leather shoes. All sizes and widths. Goodyear welt soles **$2**

Men's $3.00 Shoes. Genuine wax calf skin and tan, mostly black. All sizes. Item shows the strength of shoe calf. We sell a lot of genuine calf skin shoes all solid leather, well put together for **$2**

Men's $2.00 Shoes. To be accurate—two dollar and a half shoes. Basin. Nearly all lace but some congress. All sizes in the lot, and all good toe shapes **$1**

Men's $6.00 Shoes. Made by Hanan & Son, Bates and French, Shriver & [illegible] pally winter tans but there [illegible] blacks; these shoes are of the finest leathers and hand welt soles **$5**

Men's $5.00 Shoes Vici kid and Russia calf and congress. Goodyear welt sizes in the lot, but not very many of some sizes in some styles **$3**

Shoes for B

Boys' $1.50 Shoes. All sizes from 12 to 2 and 2½ to 5½. Satin calf lace shoes with dongola tops, half double soles **$1**

Boys' $1.75 Shoes. Canco calf and satin and dongola tops. Sizes 12 to 2. Lace shoes with extra stitched soles. Neat toe shapes and tips **$1**

Boys' $2.00 Shoes. Sizes 2½ to 5½ and 12 to 2. Sizes are calf vamps and tops, double soles with a flexible edge. Smaller sizes are box calf. All are lace shoes with heels **$1**

Little Boys' S

Boys' $1.35 Shoes. Spring heels, sizes 9 to 12½, shoes with hooks, calf vamps, dongola tops, stout half double soles **$1**

Boys' $1.50 Shoes. Little gents', sizes 6 to 12½, kid vamps and tops, spring heel with hooks, calf stitched soles **$1**

Boys' $2.00 Shoes. Sizes 9 to 12½, black box willow calf, neat moccasin last and tip, spring heels, laced with hooks **$1**

LINGTON'S WILL.

Probate Clerk Examines the Subscribing Witnesses to the Document, No Objections Filed,

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.] NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Probate Clerk Osborn, of the surrogate's office, today examined the subscribing witnesses to the will of the late Collis P. Huntington. The witnesses to the will are Chauncey M. Depew, Everett Evarts, George E. Downs and Andrew A. Vandeventer.

Each of the witnesses swore that the